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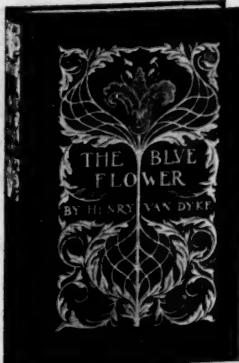
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## THE CONGREGATIONALIST

and Christian World

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# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Saturday  
22 November 1902

and Christian World

Volume LXXXVII  
Number 47

## Event and Comment

### Our New Serial



Early in December *The Congregationalist* will begin the publication of a serial story by Rev. David N. Beach, D. D., entitled *The Annie Laurie Mine*. It deals trenchantly with the modern industrial and economic struggle and at the same time is a genuine love story, suffused with an intense and virile religious spirit. The scenes are laid in Colorado and Scotland, and the fresh breath of the Rockies and the fragrance of the heather give the story charm and power. Once begun it is sure to hold the interest until the last sentence. It is distinctively a modern story, throbbing with the characteristic life of America as we find it today in Colorado and New York, while the Scottish background contributes a piquant element and helps to give it a cosmopolitan quality.

We are glad to introduce Dr. Beach to our readers in this rôle of a story-writer. It is his first venture in extended fiction. The underlying substance of the serial was read to his Denver congregation on successive Sunday evenings last winter, but since then the material has been entirely recast, thoroughly revised and adapted to the written form of expression. Dr. Beach's gifts as a preacher, author and man of affairs are well known by the denomination in which he has figured prominently for the last twenty years. He has written more than one valuable article for this paper and we anticipate that this story will enhance and extend his literary reputation.

**Children's Books of the Season** We devote an unusual amount of space this week to the books of the day, and especially to books for young people. It has been impossible to include all the juvenile books of the season, some of which have not yet reached us, or reached us too late for reading. But the multitude of offerings and the high average of literary skill and manufacture will be apparent to every reader of the department. By the courtesy of the publishers we have been enabled to include a number of pictures, some of which measure the high water mark of illustration in this department for the season. The importance of these publications is underestimated, we think, by most people. They are more than the amusing, they are the formative books. We have a right to ask the best that art and skill can give us for our children's reading. We have no right to be content with slipshod English, mere excitement of plot, unnatural life and atmosphere or mawkish piety. It would be better that art work of the highest class should cease for a while in novels and other publications for older readers if only we could secure the best possible illustrations for the books by which the children's taste is to be trained. There is wide latitude for choice among the books included. We have indicated in our reviews our opinion of their rela-

tive value. The department will be of interest, we hope, to parents, the friends of children, Sunday school teachers and the committees in charge of Sunday school libraries.

**Turkey and the United States** President Capen and Secretary Barton of the American Board have recently had conferences with Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt upon matters relating to the work of the American Board in Turkey. They were gratified with the purpose freely expressed by these gentlemen to protect American interests in that country. Our state department and President seem to see no reason why an American college, established under the laws of Turkey and according to capitulations and treaties made with all foreign countries, should not have the same protections afforded an American warehouse. They do not seem to think that an American citizen sacrifices his citizenship by becoming a missionary to Turkey or any other country. Such an attitude as this on the part of the Administration greatly encourages the officers and missionaries of the Board and augurs well for the Christian interests now established in the Orient.

**Down-Town Unitarianism** Dr. Edward Everett Hale is as fruitful as ever in plans to minister to the people. At the Unitarian Club in Boston last week he intimated that too much culture and aristocracy had kept Unitarianism from becoming popular. He advocated opening a large building down town, such as Faneuil Hall, free to all, where none but the ablest ministers should preach, and no subjects should be taken up that are not comprehensible to all classes. He mentioned as speakers that he would choose President Eliot of Harvard, the governor of the state, the chief justice of the Supreme Court and the mayor of the city. Dr. Hale has outlived most ministers of his time, and has seen a good many experiments in carrying on religious services in down-town theaters and public halls. He no doubt remembers how soon the most promising beginnings have lapsed into disappointment. What is most needed is a prophet with a message that the people will hear and a preacher with a promise of salvation that the people will believe. John the Baptist was followed into the wilderness by city crowds, and Jesus sought refuge in a boat by the lake side from the multitudes eager for what he had to say. The popular preacher today is he who can

persuade the people that he can exorcise or heal their bodily ills. But the prophet who can make people realize that they have souls which are sick with sin, and who can bring them a sure cure, will not lack hearers anywhere. And for his coming in every city and town those who seek after God wait and yearn and pray.

**A United Temperance Movement** In England some years ago the custom was adopted of observing the fourth Sunday in November as Temperance Sunday. In consequence the Sunday school lesson chosen by the International Lesson Committee for that date was called the World's Temperance Lesson. Several millions of children and youth with their teachers on Nov. 23 will be considering the tragedy brought by intemperance on two Oriental nations seven centuries before the Christian era, and a great preacher's warning because soldier, priest and prophet—the guardians of the people's safety, religion and righteousness—were staggering with strong drink and thereby stumbling in judgment. The progress in knowledge of twenty-six centuries still finds the most civilized nations facing the same old problem—how to conquer one of the greatest foes of mankind. It appears in new forms, more threatening and perilous than in the past. Would it not be well, when this subject is uppermost in so many minds, to make it the theme of the pulpit and prayer meeting, as well as the Sunday school, to lay aside for the time the points of difference, and to consider what are the principles and methods on which all Christians can unite in efforts to overcome a danger which menaces all?

**The Y. M. C. A. and Spiritual Work** It sometimes seems as if the large expansion of Y. M. C. A. work in the direction of costly building, and the emphasis which is being placed upon physical, industrial and intellectual features would militate against the distinctively spiritual and evangelistic qualities which have from the start been dominating characteristics. But the closer one comes to the nerve centers of the organization, the more confidence increases that transformation of character through a vital religious experience is still the one end in view. The week of prayer which has just been so widely observed in association circles helps powerfully in this direction, but it must not be forgotten that all through the year in local associations quiet, effective hand to hand work is being done, as a result of which hosts

of young men are brought into the Christian life. *Association Men* for November presents a strong and interesting survey of this volunteer service by young men for young men. It asserts that nearly 40,000 men and 4,000 boys in North America are voluntarily devoting more or less of their time and energy to the work of the Y. M. C. A. While many do not undertake much personal work, there is a large contingent which holds constantly in view the ideal of winning men one by one to the service of Christ. Indeed, there are no less than 166 Personal Workers' Leagues or Yokefellow's Bands, the members of which practically pledge themselves to this individual work. It is certainly encouraging that in addition to the large army of capable paid workers engaged in Y. M. C. A. work so many volunteers are unofficially enlisted in the same splendid enterprise of persuading their fellows to become outspoken followers of Jesus Christ.

**The Second Annual Council of the Federation Council** of the State of New York at Albany, Nov. 11, 12, proved satisfactory to those who have been pioneers in this effort to bring churches of different denominations into harmony of purpose and fellowship of service. The work of the National Federation, of which the State Federation is a branch, has been pushed during the year by Dr. Sanford, its general secretary, chiefly through the Middle West. Addresses and open discussions showed that there is no thought of obliterating denominational lines, for the stability and even the usefulness of the great denominational organizations was freely recognized. And yet urgent and eloquent words were spoken in behalf of a working basis of union which should reduce the glaring evils and pitiful waste incidental to the multiplication of churches through a zeal more denominational than Christian. The addresses of Chancellor Day of Syracuse University and Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York excited warm interest in a project of practical fellowship, which needs only to be understood in order to secure a degree of popular favor matching the zeal of the ministers who have already given the matter consideration.

**Episcopalians Problems** Whatever may be our own denominational troubles we are not restive under our name as Congregationalists. Not a few adherents of the Protestant Episcopal Church are dissatisfied with the name of the church to which they belong, and at its last General Convention a joint committee on change of name was appointed. This committee has met and formulated a plan for ascertaining the mind of the church on the matter. To this end each diocese or missionary district at the next meeting of its convention or convocation is asked to put on record the preferences of its members for or against a change of name, and if for a change, then an expression of opinion as to the name to be substituted is also asked for.

In obedience to this call of the convention's committee the diocese of Albany

last week, by a vote of 90 to 21, favored a change in the corporate title, but came to no conclusion as to a substitute name. And this despite the fact that Bishop Doane in his convention address cast cold water on the project of a change of name, as does *The Churchman* in effect in its lengthy editorial discussion of the matter. For it is keen enough to see that so long as the body is sectarian in spirit, however catholic in ideal, it is futile to expect a change of name to better present conditions. And then besides, as Bishop Doane points out:

To what shall the name be changed? Shall it be American Catholic? But that is imitating Rome, in her restriction of the universal by the particular adjective. Shall it be the American Church? But that is an assumption of an untruth, or at least a very previous statement of a yet unfulfilled hope.

**Congregationalists Emigrating Over the Border**

The November *Home Missionary* shows that our Home Missionary Society officials are alert to the situation created by the remarkable migration of citizens of this country now going on, by which residents of the states of the Interior are seeking homes farther west or farther north in Canada. "What it means," says the *Home Missionary*, "is that in many a town in the Interior churches that have been well planted and well along on the way to self-support are now losing their more enterprising members, and the new comers moving in, often incongruous and heterogeneous, do not make up for the loss." Thus the local church has what is called "a protracted infancy." It never seems to come to fruition. Needless to say that this crisis calls for patience and faith on the part of those in charge of the field; and that the general movement of population now so noticeable also calls for careful, strategic planning by our missionary officials. As we intimated a few weeks ago, in commenting on the report on the Congregational outlook in Canada by the English Deputation, Canadian Presbyterianism and Methodism bid fair to prosper at the expense of our body, so far as Congregationalists are among those who are seeking homes in Canada, unless in some way the pastors of churches in this country do all they can to induce the emigrants to be loyal to the denomination when they arrive in Canada, and unless the English and Canadian brethren working together in greater harmony and effectiveness devise ways of extending Congregationalism in Canada.

**Perhaps a Prophecy**

A study of American churches by experienced ministers from abroad ought to result in some new outlook and perhaps to lead to some advance movement. The English delegation whose visit to Canadian Congregational churches we reported a few weeks ago are giving valuable information to their brethren on their return home. One suggestion in the London *Examiner* by Dr. Alfred Rowland strikes us as especially significant. By the way, as one result of his visit he carried home with him an honorary degree from the Montreal Congregational College. Dr. Rowland says that the ideal of Congregationalism which alone can jus-

tify its existence is not that each separate congregation is a democracy, but a theocracy. And after noticing the zeal and enterprise and kinship of Presbyterian and Methodist churches in Canada, he says, "I am by no means sure that there will not emerge in Canada a church of an altogether new type, with Congregational freedom, Presbyterian order and with Methodist enterprise, and it would be a good thing for the dominion and for the world if that should be." In view of the proposals, or at least the discussions of Methodist Protestants, United Brethren and other denominations looking toward some sort of unity between them and Congregationalists, it may be that Dr. Rowland's thought is of the nature of vision and prophecy.

**A Fabian Policy** *The Christian Science Sentinel* announces that Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy advises that "until the public thought becomes better acquainted with Christian Science the Christian Scientists shall decline to doctor infectious or contagious diseases." Mrs. Eddy being endowed with pontifical authority, it is now to be hoped that when cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and the like complaints develop in the families of Christian Scientists they will seek men who know a germ when they see it, and who believe in combating disease by the most approved methods of science that is science and that makes no pretension to being Christian other than that it has a life saving purpose. The authoritative defender and expositor of Christian Science in Boston, Mr. Alfred Farlow, in explaining this action of Mrs. Eddy compared it with Washington's policy in war, namely, to retreat in order to win. The indictment by the White Plains, N. Y., Grand Jury of a "healer" and the parents of a child dead with diphtheria has had a sobering effect already. The case should be pushed on.

**Peril and Protection for Missionaries**

The list increases every year of martyrs who are slain by fanatical hate while they are preaching the gospel of love; but none of them have died in vain. Recently a young missionary from Belfast, Ireland, Mr. D. C. Cooper, was sent to Fez, Morocco, by the North African mission. The second day after his arrival with his wife and two little children, he went with a native to buy some furniture, when a fanatical Mohammedan coming out of a mosque shot him dead without the slightest provocation. He declared that he had vowed to kill the first European Christian he should meet. In past years redress for such outrages has been obtained only with great difficulty through demands of the government whose subjects have been murdered. But in this instance the sultan had the murderer promptly arrested, taken through the city as an object of execration and publicly shot. This act, which aroused the angry passions of the bigoted Mohammedans, is said to be unprecedented in the history of Moslem centuries and shows an advance in appreciation of just treatment of foreigners and Christians and in a spirit of religious toleration, which is being brought about

by the labors of Christian missionaries and by increasing intercourse of half civilized peoples with Christian nations.

**A New Voice Raised for Separation Between Church and State**

The new ambassador from Italy to the United States, Edmondo Mayor

Des Planches, addressing last week the Circolo Italiano, an organization of Italians and friends of Italy in Boston, of which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is a prominent member, discussed the future of Italy, and of course inevitably touched on the vexed issue of restoration of the temporal power of the pope. Vainly will those who believe in that chimera search the speech for any encouragement from Italy's present representative in this country. No English Nonconformist or American Congregationalist could have put the case for separation between church and state better than did M. Des Planches, when he said:

The two powers—the Catholic and spiritual power and the temporal Italian power—will continue to exist side by side without collision with each other, each active in its own sphere; while these spheres will themselves revolve in diverse orbits, without intrusion by the spiritual power into the civil life of Italy, without interference on the part of the state with things religious; without hostility, because there is no place for enmity where there is neither rivalry nor oppression, but only, as I believe, reciprocal respect and absolute independence; and without conciliation, which is utopian, since unlike elements cannot be conciliated, nor would conciliation be other than dangerous for the state, since it would divert the church from its true nature, and dangerous also for Catholicism, since it would prepare it for a schism in the national church.

**Legislators Above Their Laws**

The chief justice of the District of Columbia has decided that the prohibition of liquor selling in the district does not apply to the Capitol. This the New York *Sun* thinks is good sense and good law: "it would be absurd to contend that the body which makes the laws should be held to them strictly." It seems to us bad sense, bad law and bad government. Absolute monarchs may hold themselves above the laws they make for their subjects. But elected legislators who make laws for their fellow-citizens which they themselves do not obey invite lawlessness and insult democracy. They are not only unfit to legislate, but deserve severer judgment for taking advantage of public confidence by violating regulations which they make for those who intrusted power to them. The Master of men taught his disciples to "observe and do" what they who sat in Moses' seat commanded. But he expressed his opinions of those lawmakers in the stinging statement, "They say and do not."

**Change of sentiment in Vermont Liquor Legislation**

Change of sentiment in Vermont relative to prohibition is seen in the report by the temperance committee to the legislature of bills calculated to do away with state prohibition, thirteen of the committee indorsing a local option measure with high license for towns electing to sell liquor, and twelve reporting on a dispensary bill, modeled somewhat on South Carolina lines. Which measure

will emerge from the legislature as a law to be passed upon by a referendum is not clear now; but that a change of sentiment in the state on the general method of dealing with the traffic has come is apparent.

**President Roosevelt and the Negro**

Certain of President Roosevelt's earliest appointments of judges and marshals in the South gave the white Republican element there an impression that possibly he might be willing to have a party organization built up excluding the Negro. More recent appointments have shown that this is not the case, and that he intends to give appointments to Negroes of the right sort and that he will not countenance any party ostracism of the Negro, whatever may be the sectional attitude.

**The American Federation of Labor**

The largest body of organized laborers in this country has been in annual session in New Orleans during the past week. Additional interest in the deliberations has been taken because of the presence of Porto Rican delegates, both Porto Rico and the Philippines already having had their internal troubles owing to the coming of trades-unionism from this country. President Gompers in his presidential annual address argued against compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, against incorporation of labor unions and against any relaxing of exclusion of the Chinese. Strong ground against child labor, especially in the South, also was taken, and the federation was especially warned against disintegration through dissensions among the several crafts represented and clashings of jurisdiction. We have referred elsewhere to the criticism of President Eliot of Harvard University by President Gompers. Especially significant is his advice against compulsory arbitration and against incorporation of labor unions. It is extremely doubtful whether the trades union movement can win the place in the public confidence it desires unless its officials advance beyond the counsel given by President Gompers. Power and responsibility, in theory at least, are wedded in the ranks of capital, and they must be, sooner or later, in the ranks of labor; and the issue of compulsory arbitration is one that will emerge or recede according as capital and labor take up with conciliation and voluntary arbitration or ignore them. If the state of war persists the public may be forced to provide ways for peace.

**President Roosevelt to Leaders of Commerce**

New York city is taking on a splendor which to one who knew it only a decade ago is amazing. A few days ago the corner stone of the superb city library was laid, and last week the splendid palace of the Chamber of Commerce was dedicated. The banquet was especially notable for the large number of diplomats and citizens of foreign lands present; for the deference paid the one to the other by ex-President Cleveland and President Roosevelt, and for the admirable speech made by the President, which some consider unexcelled by him, both as to matter and to

form. Judged by the test of immediate effect it must have been great, for it is said to have swept the distinguished audience off its base of dignity and into vociferous and frantic applause. The point of the speech, so far as it dwelt on national foreign policy, was in the avowal that the normal international attitude is peaceable, but that "the voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace, but the voice of the just man, armed, is potent."

**His Solution for Domestic Problems**

Turning to domestic problems the President most impressively and unflinchingly in the face of accumulated capital preached the doctrine of "otherhood," that is, consideration for labor and for the public as well as for capital. It is on old-time virtues that the President relies for a solution, and not on "arrogance, suspicion, brutal envy of the well-to-do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well-to-do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it takes the form of plunder of the fortunate or of the oppression of the unfortunate." He asked his hearers to face the present economic situation "fearless of soul, cool of head and kindly of heart," without betraying the weakness that cringes before wrong-doing, and with the thought in mind that in a government like ours "each of us in very truth must be his brother's keeper." Quite as significant also was his appeal to his representative audience to stand for those policies in trade which are not dependent on governmental favor—sturdy self-help for industry and commerce, as well as for the individual, being the old American ideal and the proper one for the future, according to the President. Opponents of protection and friends of free trade read into this declaration intimations that the President hopes, using the Republican party as an instrument, to bring about a modification of the protection policy which will satisfy the demand of the masses, and yet bring to himself and ultimately to the party that credit which came to Sir Robert Peel and the Tory party when together they carried the Corn Laws.

**The Strike Commission**

The strike commission has been in session in Scranton during the week, receiving the formal written statements of the coal mining and coal transporting corporations, and cross examining Mr. Mitchell as to the conditions which exist in the mining region and as to the workings of the miner's union and its attitude toward non-union labor, the use of violence by unionists both toward corporation property and non-union labor, and the source from which the additional revenue is to come to the companies with which the increase of wages demanded is to be paid. Reports from Scranton as to the temper being shown by the parties to the hearing, and their persistent disagreement on the vital issue as to recognition of Mr. Mitchell's status as a representative of the Miners' Union, are not encouraging.

**Organized and Unorganized Labor** Incidental to the coal strike controversy is the criticism of President Eliot of Harvard University for his recent speeches in which he has praised the "scab" non-union workman as a hero and as the upholder of traditional, historic Americanism. Both President Gompers and Mr. George E. McNeill of Boston, in an address last Sunday, have taken President Eliot to task in trenchant terms. But their criticism is against a man who defends the professional "strike-breaker," a tribe of "industrial lepers," to quote Mr. McNeill, to whom President Eliot made no reference. A "strike-breaker" is a man employed to defeat strikers. A "scab" may be and often is a man who declines to enter a union for conscientious reasons. His individualistic attitude in the light of present and impending economic conditions may be both short-sighted and hostile to the interests of others as well as himself, but it is an attitude which is natural in the light of past expositions both of democracy and Christianity, and if it is to be altered permanently must be done by the use of rational means, that is, by clear proof both of its higher ethical basis and surer economic gain. Where a man holds conscientiously to the individualistic point of view in a community where his fellows are socialistic, and endures sufferings personal and of a family sort, he is quite as heroic in temper as the man who endures obloquy and persecution because of his socialism. The merit in either case lies not in the point of view, but in the temper of soul and loyalty to conscience. And to assume that all non-union workmen are acting wholly from self-interest is as unfair as to assume that all union workmen are, and wholesale denunciation of either group is unwise and unjust. At the same time it unquestionably is true that many acts of hostility on either side are explainable if not defensible; and that, much as it is to be regretted, class lines are being sharply drawn, vast organizations of capital and labor are lining up for a grapple to the death on the issue of the legitimacy of labor organizations; and this being so, the laborer who is neutral invites such treatment and epithets as men who were neutral in the American Revolution or the Civil War received. There come times when "he that is not for me is against me."

**The Railroads and the Living Wage** With tracks crowded as never before with freight to be moved and revenue pouring in at an unprecedented rate, and contracts ahead insuring large business for a year or two, it is not surprising that on prudential grounds—to put it no higher—the leading railway systems have agreed to advance wages ten per cent. or more. But in addition to the good policy of the course there is an element of justice and duty in the matter. Evidence has been laid before the railroads of the increased cost of living to the wage-earner. Neither stockholders nor their servants, the railway officials, could expect the operative to labor harder when not receiving a living wage, especially when he knew his toil was creating additional revenue for the companies. It is true that with many of the roads the

additional revenue of the past few years has gone into betterments and not into dividends, to the disgust of many individual stockholders. But that does not affect the issue of just payment to the employees. A voluntary concession is vastly better than a great strike, which might have come. One had been planned.

#### The Law and the Great Artist

The arrest of **Mascagni**, the Italian composer, in Boston is said to have incited Italian journalists to writing editorials pointing out how discourteous it would have been had **Mark Twain** been arrested when in Rome for an offense involving ignorance and not contempt of law. It certainly is most unfortunate that the Italian composer should have had so troubled a career in New York, culminating in his arrest under a civil process in Boston; but it is not easy to see how the Boston courts could have made an exception of the musician, and his demeanor in court showed that he was much less offended than his compatriots at home. To him it was but an incident in an episode in his life not likely to be repeated again, in which, without any willingness on his part, he was made chief actor in something not far removed from comedy in spirit though tragedy in form. To be sued by one's manager, to have to wait a prisoner for hours while bail is being found, to sit in court where a foreign tongue is spoken, to be fought over by other managers eager to prove that they could make one a profitable lion where the original manager had failed—all this would have been as grist for the mill to **Mark Twain** stranded in Rome. The royalties on the tale in its serial and book form would have enabled him to add acres to his Hudson River estate. But **Mascagni** seems to be neither humorous nor practical.

#### The State and the Suspected but Innocent Citizen

"Not guilty" is the verdict of the New York court in the case of young **Molineaux** charged with murder. He already has suffered four years' imprisonment and his father has spent much of a large fortune in protecting his son's and his own good name. The state has refused to push the charges against a citizen of Boston upon whom for a few days suspicion centered as guilty of heinous crimes in Boston's suburbs. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but exploited by the press and by the state police in a way most mortifying to the individual concerned and his family. These two cases have suggested thoughtful consideration by the public of certain ethical issues involved: What are the rights of individuals as over against those of society? What are the limitations of trial by newspaper which must be imposed sooner or later? and, Does the state owe reparation to such victims for the blunders of the state's officials?

#### Arbitration over Japanese Taxes

The dispute between the government of Japan and certain foreign landowners at Kobe, Yokohama and other old time "open ports," over taxes, has been referred to The Hague tribunal. The

point in dispute is whether the exemption of certain lots of land from increased taxation, guaranteed by treaties between Japan and Western nations made two-score years ago and not abrogated by more recent treaties, carries with it a similar exemption for buildings erected on said land. There is no dispute over the land, but only over what has since been built upon it. The Japanese Government has shown great moderation and wisdom in referring the question to arbitration rather than insisting upon leaving the decision to her own courts. America as a nation is not a party in the case, like England, France, Germany and others, but a number of Americans long resident in this country have a pocketbook interest in the question.

**Foreign Affairs** The British ministry is forcing the Education Bill through by closure, though not without strong resistance by the opposition. Amendments conceded last week by Mr. Balfour, while not removing the fundamental objections of Nonconformists, have thoroughly angered a section of the Anglicans, led by Lord Hugh Cecil, and Mr. Balfour is getting flayed by critics on each side now.—The farewell dinner given to Ambassador White of the United States in Berlin last week was the most notable event of its kind ever devised for honoring an American diplomat. Diplomats, statesmen and scholars were in evidence, and most profound respect for the man and admiration for the country he serves were expressed. Mr. White improved the opportunity to extol the idealism of American life which is basal, its materialism being either seeming or when it does exist then superficial.—The attempt of an Italian socialist to kill **Leopold**, king of the Belgians, once more has called attention to the persistency of a homicidal tendency among European anarchists.—If Germany, as is reported, has fallen in with China and the United States in agreement to submit differences as to payment of the indemnity by China to The Hague tribunal, then responsibility shifts to France and Russia. If they assent the plan is sure to go through.

#### The Making of Thanksgiving

The President and the governors of states appoint Thanksgiving Day; but each person makes it for himself. It cannot be made in haste. The choicest things of the year must be gathered together in thought and put into it. First are the permanent treasures of life. God is, and is our Father. We have his Word and his Spirit. We are in his family, not as servants but as sons, and "the son abideth forever." We have, therefore, a future unbounded by time in the Father's house. These everlasting values enrich present life beyond limit. The day when men's attention is concentrated on them becomes Thanksgiving Day.

We put into it also what the years have given us—family affections and friendships. Ties suspended by circumstances, not broken, are renewed, as faces of the absent ones reappear in the home. The past is revived in the family interchange of experiences, as members of a house-

hold survey the treasures they have gained and gathered together. The wealth of the years grows as it moves our gratitude.

The blessings of this year must be put into Thanksgiving Day. The work that was planned when the winter's shortest days began to lengthen is done. The harvest is completed. We do not count the losses today. We put the disappointments and sorrows out of sight for the present. We are not making a fast but a feast. The tables are loaded with good things, which symbolize the good things of the year and of all the years and of the eternal life. And how many of them are here with us—the husband, the wife, the children, father and mother, friends at hand and messages from those afar, the home and all it contains. We have a Christian fellowship, a great and prosperous country at peace with the world and with a helpful mission to other nations which is being nobly fulfilled.

But something still is lacking. It is the flavor to the food, the piquancy to the appetite, the flowers to adorn the table. What we give gives value to what we have. "God setteth the solitary in families." If there is a chair vacant at our table some lonely one must be found to fill it. While there are homes unprovided, ours cannot be completely ready for the festival. "Send portions unto him for whom nothing is prepared; for this day is holy unto our Lord." Thus our table is adorned and its plainest food made rich.

Now the day is made. We unite in thanksgiving and we share the feast in a happy fellowship surrounded by an uncounted multitude of merry making homes, whose unspoken greeting to one another explains the meaning of our national Thanksgiving Day, "For the joy of the Lord is your strength."

### Congregational Ministers for Congregational Churches

New leaders of Congregationalism are sought and found outside of its fold. A generation ago it was an exception when a minister trained in another denomination was called from it to the pastorate of one of the most influential Congregational churches. It is now becoming the rule. Central of Providence has just called Rev. Henry E. Cobb from the Dutch Reformed Church, and a little over a year ago Beneficent took Asbury E. Krom from the same body. Union of Worcester has installed Rev. Dr. Frank Crane from the Methodists; Center of Hartford found Rev. R. H. Potter in the Dutch Reformed body; Dr. Parkes Cadman, a Methodist, is pastor of Central Church, Brooklyn.

A list of our most prominent pastors would include Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from the Presbyterians; Jefferson of the Tabernacle, New York, Phillips of the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven, Ct., Brown of the First Church, Oakland, Cal., and House of the First Church, Portland, Ore., all from the Methodists, and Knight of Berkeley Temple, Boston, from the Disciples. Park Street, Boston, has not had a Congregationally trained pastor for thirty years.

Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, the largest church in the denomination, is looking for a successor to the beloved Meredith, whom the Methodists trained for us.

They also gave us Gunsalus. The time would fail us to tell of the Moores, the Favilles, and of Horr and Huckel and Merrick and the prophets "who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises," and have gained a good report among us as brethren.

We have no criticism to offer of these leaders. They have not confined their labors to the local churches which called them. They take their share of the burdens of the denomination. They are at the front in its benevolent work. They contribute wealth to its theology. They are proud of its history, interested in its problems and spur its progress. Congregationalism is fortunate in having churches which can offer sufficient inducement to draw to their pulpits many of the ablest men out of their cherished associations and inherited beliefs in the denominations in which they were bred. No other denomination is receiving as valuable contributions of ministers from other bodies as ours is. Perhaps none is giving less in return.

The fact remains that a denomination which has not life in itself to furnish its ablest leaders cannot grow. It cannot maintain its best traditions, nor inspire faith in its own mission, nor foster enthusiasm to carry on its own work. Immigration is as good for a church as it is for a country. But when a country comes to believe that it must look to foreign lands for its princes, the time is approaching when it must consider a change in its character and government; and when a Christian denomination comes to turn to other bodies for its leaders it is beginning to lose faith in its history, its distinctive excellences and its peculiar mission.

Is the fault with our ministers that they are not qualified for the prizes that Congregationalism has to offer? Or with our theological schools that they do not so train their students as to make them most desirable for such places? Or with our homes that they do not furnish the material for such training? Or with our churches that they do not look to their own sons to do their work nor reward them for service well done? Congregational churches must choose Congregational ministers, or submit to be relegated to the rear in the march of the Christian army to its victory over the world.

When the queen of Sweden recently gave an audience to Rev. F. B. Meyer, she greeted him as an old friend, because, said she. "I have been reading your books for the last ten years." Mr. Meyer has recently given in the *British Weekly* his reasons why, though of Quaker stock and naturally a man of peace, he is prepared to resist the Education Bill, even to nonpayment of rates. He has found that in the United States and in Scandinavia, Christians are looking to English Nonconformists to make another great fight for religious freedom, even as their fathers did. Moreover, a study of the baneful effects of sacramentalism as seen in the state churches of Sweden and Denmark has convinced him that he has a duty to perform in fighting tooth and nail any further concessions to the sacramentalist party in the Church of England.

### State and Church in the Philippines

The present head of the public school system established in the Philippines by the United States is a Roman Catholic. Do the people of the United States realize this? If not, why not? Partially because of the striking failure of the secular press to call attention to the fact, which omission in itself is significant. When it was found necessary, for reasons not published but known to a few, to settle the long standing and unfortunate clashing between Commissioner Moses, formerly professor in the University of California, and Superintendent Atkinson, formerly of the Springfield, Mass., high school, by their retirement from their positions, President Roosevelt appointed as Professor Moses' successor General (and Judge) J. F. Smith, an able administrator and learned judge, and also a Roman Catholic, "ready at all times to serve the highest interests of his conscience, his church and his country"—to quote the *Catholic World*. General Smith accompanied Governor Taft to Rome. Mr. Atkinson's successor is Mr. E. B. Bryan of Indiana, who has been superintendent of schools in Manila.

The merits of the Atkinson-Moses controversy are not important now. The public school system seems to have been fairly well established, and as time goes on the misunderstandings and discontent engendered by the past unnecessary and unfortunate clashings of jurisdiction will pass away. Moreover, the justice of giving the Roman Catholic Church a representative on the commission will not be disputed. Mr. Roosevelt may be counted upon as no other President could have been to see that Roman Catholics have a proportionate share of the federal offices, here and in the dependencies. But why, having been made a member of the commission, did Judge Smith find himself at the head of the educational department of the insular government? As a man loyal to his conscience and his church can he administer a system which is to be nonsectarian? Or is his selection part of a compact arranged at Rome by which the Roman Church, practicing its whilom opportunist policy, sheathed its hand of steel in a glove of silk, and ignoring all its objections to a nonsectarian school system as found in France or the United States accepts the situation for the sake of having a control which it hopes sooner or later to turn to its own, at present hidden but never forgotten, ends?

We shall await developments with exceeding interest, and we rest assured that no Administration, however popular, can contemplate venturing the challenge which would come were it to make its permanent policy the union of church and state in the matter of education in the Philippines. Secretary of War Root, in his letter of instructions to Governor Taft when the latter was about to set out for the Vatican, said: "One of the controlling principles of our Government is the complete separation of church and state. . . . This principle is imperative wherever American jurisdiction extends, and no modification or shading thereof can be a subject of discussion." We can-

not doubt that this is the deliberate and settled position of the Government.

to share God's gifts with those who may have need.

### Abundant Mercies

To see the whole horizon of God's loving care a man must turn and look. A right thanksgiving will take account of more than the blessings which are just before our eyes. We may remember gifts and forget deliverances. We may think of what, by God's help, we have accomplished and fail to understand how much we have been spared. True gratitude calls for thoughtful consideration. When we remember, we give thanks.

Not least among the blessings of our lives is the necessity of growth. We have journeyed far. Our feet are still upon the road. That way of progress reaches on before us, leading to new heights and opportunities. God's children never can give thanks for standing still. Stagnation is a contradiction of the kingdom of God. We have a right to be glad that we have left our spiritual infancy behind us and are moving onward toward full stature of perfect manhood in Christ. Our longing in some happy place to have the perfect moment linger is the remaining weakness of a child—like that of Peter when he asked permission to build an abiding place on the mount of his Lord's transfiguration. To give thanks when we are going down from some high mountain top of spiritual vision, because this also is the King's highway, is the attainment of a trusting and experienced disciple.

This study of our blessings will make us thankful, in spite of troubles from which no one of us is wholly free, and fears which few can wholly banish. The practice of gratitude lessens the pressure of our discontent. When we look upon God as our portion and Christ as our friend, we remember that sorrow is not forsaking and that a father's chastenings are proofs of thoughtful love and care. Earth-content is lingering in the heavenward way; deliberate study of the darkness is turning the face away from light. There is not room enough in any human soul for both gratitude and discontent; and since the grounds of gratitude are many, why should it not have the right of way? For recognition of the gifts of God and cordial praise are bracing and strength-giving, while discontent enfeebles every soul that gives it harborage.

So, too, in national thanksgiving the full measure of our gratitude demands its right of thought. To appreciate the true measure of our blessings requires something more than mere complacent acceptance of the facts of present comfort and prosperity. We have had abundant harvests, but the meaning of that gift in all the avenues of business, in all the experiences of the home, needs for its recognition some remembrance of what famine would have meant. Thousands in Russia and in China at this very time are near starvation, yet God has given to us the fruits of the earth abundantly. The thought of their necessity and the needs of many all around us should make our own thanksgiving at once more fervent and more humble. Prosperity is a double call to service. The true thanksgiving will take thought for others and rejoice

Next week: a contribution by Dr. N. D. Hills of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on The Better Way in Industrial Disputes.

Two-cent postage to European countries is looked for as a possible Christmas gift from Uncle Sam to his big family.

The death of Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the eminent Wesleyan preacher, social reformer and editor, is reported from London. His going leaves a large gap in the ranks of militant Nonconformity.

A tourist who has just returned from Europe says that the most important impression he has received is that on his return home he finds his own country the best in the world to live in. Here is something for all those who have not been abroad to add to their list of thanksgiving blessings. They are best off where they are.

Rev. John A. Kelman, M. A., of Edinburgh, whose visit to Northfield last summer enabled many to make his acquaintance and fall under the spell of his attractive personality, has been appointed to the chair of apologetics and practical training in Knox College, Toronto. If Canadian Presbyterianism wins Mr. Kelman from the classic capital of Scotland it will do well.

A minister who has had pastorates West and East says that he has found out one notable difference between the two sections. When he proposed any change to his Western church his people would say, "If there's anything in this world that's better than what we have we want it." His Eastern church answers his suggestions by saying, "There can't be anything better than we now have."

Score one point for Christian Science. The story is told of an old Kansas soldier who has surrendered his pension. It was granted on account of disability because of rheumatism and stomach trouble. He has now received a dose of truth which has driven out from his mind the mortal error that there was or is rheumatism or indigestion, and he thinks it wrong for him to receive a pension for a disease only imagined.

The issuance of a call by the Council of Seventy for a convention to form a national organization for improvement of methods of Bible study and religious education is likely to be an important step in Sunday school progress. The convention is expected to meet in Chicago early next spring, and to be composed of members and associate members of the council, teachers, ministers and Sunday school superintendents.

The Doukhobors, of whom Russia gladly got rid, and whom Canada would fain let go, are now found to have been petitioning the sultan of Turkey for "a tiny corner of land within his domain where they can cultivate fruits and vegetables without using beasts of burden, and where they will not be compelled to obey laws made by man, or be subjects of any monarch except God." We wonder if the persecuted Armenians would recommend the domain of the sultan as a safe and pleasant harbor for religionists of all types.

Superintendent Frissell of Hampton Institute, in giving his impressions of study of European agricultural and rural schools this summer, says that certain rural communities in Brittany visited by him disclosed a condition of morals worse than any existing among the blacks of the South. His terse comment on English conditions is "that there is a lack of belief in the advisability of educating the common man," which is precisely W. T. Stead's indictment of the English upper and

middle classes. Strikingly opposite to this is the Swiss attitude.

The Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Boyd-Carpenter, seems to be the only clergyman of prominence in the Church of England who realizes that in forcing the ministry to close the Education Bill without amendments satisfactory to the Nonconformists the Established Church is playing directly into the hands of the Secularists. At the recent Diocesan Conference he openly expressed his dissent from the uncompromising policy which was being pursued; but the conference paid no heed to his words and proceeded to introduce and pass most vigorous resolutions.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation, with several thousand teachers enlisted, has voted to seek admission to the local Federation of Labor, and thus gain that moral support from other toilers which may prove useful as the teachers press for more adequate pay and for decent treatment by the city. That this large and influential body of disciplined and educated men and women will be welcomed by the artisans goes without saying; and that their union with the hand-workers is prophetic of a new day for all concerned also is patent. The record of Chicago teachers in forcing from the courts a decision bringing large income to the municipal treasury from tax-dodgers is creditable already.

### In and Around Boston

#### Three-Score and Ten at Winthrop Church

Winthrop Church has just concluded its seventieth birthday's party. After a commemoration sermon Sunday morning, Nov. 9, by the pastor, Dr. Forbush, the communion was administered by the former pastor, Rev. S. Twombly, D. D., of Newton. Congratulatory addresses were made in the evening by representatives of the church and community. Three days were devoted to free will offerings and the sale of handwork presented as birthday presents to the church. Even the warmest friends of the church were amazed at the generous result, over \$1,100, which will pay all outstanding obligations. This church faces a serious problem by reason of constant emigrations, but rejoices in the addition of thirty-two members, mostly on confession, during the year.

#### The Funeral of Miss Child

The funeral service, at Central Church, was most uplifting. The beautiful auditorium was filled with such of Miss Child's wide circle of friends as could get there. Miss Ellen Stone came from Fall River, to return immediately for an evening appointment. All elements of the service contributed to sustain the thought of victory—the palms and rich floral decorations; the musical selections—Lead, Kindly Light, Pilgrims of the Night, O Rest in the Lord, For All Thy Saints Who from Their Labors Rest; the inspiring addresses, even the sorrowing yet trusting throng. Dr. E. L. Clark, her late pastor, brought tender words of personal reminiscence. Sec. Judson Smith of the American Board paid a noble tribute to her rare ability and devotion and to her unique and valuable service for foreign missions. While the sense of loss was quickened, it was swallowed up in gratitude; and for her, individually, no thought of sadness was possible.

#### Here's a Chance for a Christmas Gift

Romsey Street Chapel in Dorchester belongs in a special sense to the sisterhood of Boston churches, it having been planted and nurtured by the Congregational Church Union, together with generous aid from the Pilgrim Church, its fostering mother. It is doing an excellent work and could do it still better if it had a new set of chairs for the platform.

## Foxy's Partner\*

Eighth in the Series, Glengarry Sketches

BY RALPH CONNOR, AUTHOR OF BLACK ROCK AND SKY PILOT

It was an evil day for Hughie when he made friends with Foxy and became his partner in the store business, for Hughie's hoardings were never large, and after buying a Christmas present for his mother, according to his unfailing custom, they were reduced to a very few pennies indeed. The opportunities for investment in his new position were many and alluring. But all Hughie's soul went out in longing for a pistol which Foxy had among his goods, and which would fire not only caps, but powder and ball. By day Hughie yearned for this pistol, by night he dreamed of it, but how he might secure it for his own he did not know. Upon this point he felt he could not consult his mother, his usual counselor, for he had an instinctive feeling that she would not approve of his having a pistol in his possession; and as for his father, Hughie knew he would soon make "short work of any such folly." What would a child like Hughie do with a pistol? He had never had a pistol in all his life. It was difficult for the minister to realize that young Canada was a new type, and he would have been more than surprised had any one told him that already Hughie, although only twelve, was an expert with a gun, having for many a Saturday during the long, sunny fall roamed the woods, at first in company with Don and afterwards with Don's gun alone, or followed by Fusie or Davie Scotch. The price of the pistol, reduced to the lowest possible sum, was two dollars and a half, which Foxy declared was only half what he would charge any one but his partner.

"How much have you got altogether?" he asked Hughie one day, when Hughie was groaning over his poverty.

"Six pennies and two dimes," was Hughie's disconsolate reply. He had often counted them over. "Of course," he went on, "there's my XL knife. That's worth a lot, only the point of the big blade's broken."

"Huh!" grunted Foxy, "there's jist the stub left."

"It's not!" said Hughie, indignantly. "It's more than half, then. And it's bully good stuff, too. It'll nick any knife in the school;" and Hughie dived into his pocket and pulled out his knife with a handful of boy's treasures.

"Hullo!" said Foxy, snatching a half-dollar from Hughie's hand, "whose is that?"

"Here, you, give me that! That's not mine," cried Hughie.

"Whose is it, then?"

"I don't know. I guess it's mother's. I found it on the kitchen floor, and I know it's mother's."

"How do you know?"

"I know well enough. She often puts money on the window, and it fell down. Give me that, I tell you!" Hughie's eyes were blazing dangerously, and Foxy handed back the half-dollar.

"O, all right. You're a pretty big fool,"

he said, indifferently. "'Losers seekers, finders keepers.' That's my rule."

Hughie was silent, holding his precious half-dollar in his hand, deep in his pocket.

"Say," said Foxy, changing the subject. "I guess you had better pay up for your powder and caps you've been firing."

"I haven't been firing much," said Hughie, confidently.

"Well, you've been firing pretty steady for three weeks."

"Three weeks! It isn't three weeks."

"It is. There's this week, and last week when the ink-bottle bust too soon and burnt Fusie's eyebrows, and the week before when you shot Aleck Dan, and it was the week before that you began, and that'll make it four."

"How much?" asked Hughie, desperately, resolved to know the worst.

Foxy had been preparing for this. He took down a slate-pencil box with a sliding lid, and drew out a bundle of crumpled slips which Hughie, with sinking heart, recognized as his own vouchers.

"Sixteen pennies." Foxy had taken care of this part of the business!

"Sixteen!" exclaimed Hughie, snatching up the bunch.

"Count them yourself," said Foxy, calmly, knowing well he could count on Hughie's honesty.

"Seventeen," said Hughie, hopelessly.

"But one of those I didn't count," said Foxy, generously. "That's the one I gave you to try at the first. Now, I tell you," went on Foxy, insinuatingly, "you have got how much at home?" he inquired.

"Six pennies and two dimes." Hughie's tone indicated despair.

"You've got six pennies and two dimes. Six pennies and two dimes. That's twenty—that's thirty-two cents. Now if you paid me that thirty-two cents, and if you could get a half-dollar anywhere, that would be eighty-two. I tell you what I would do. I would let you have that pistol for only one dollar more. That ain't much," he said.

"Only a dollar more," said Hughie calculating rapidly. "But where would I get the fifty cents?" The dollar seemed at that moment to Hughie quite a possible thing, if only the fifty cents could be got. The dollar was more remote, and therefore less pressing.

Foxy had an inspiration.

"I tell you what. You borrow that fifty cents you found, and then you can pay me eighty-two cents, and—and"—he hesitated—"perhaps you will find some more, or something."

Hughie's eyes were blazing with great fierceness.

Foxy hastened to add, "And I'll let you have the pistol right off, and you'll pay me again some time when you can, the other dollar."

Hughie checked the indignant answer that was at his lips. To have the pistol as his own, to take home with him at night, and to keep all Saturday—the temptation was great, and coming sud-

denly upon Hughie was too much for him. He would surely, somehow, soon pay back the fifty cents, he argued, and Foxy would wait for the dollar. And yet that half-dollar was not his, but his mother's, and more than that, if he asked her for it he was pretty sure she would refuse. But then, he doubted his mother's judgment as to his ability to use firearms, and besides, this pistol at that price was a great bargain, and any of the boys might pick it up. Poor Hughie! He did not know how ancient was that argument, nor how frequently it had done duty in smoothing the descent to the lower regions.

That was Foxy's day of triumph, but to Hughie it was the beginning of many woeful days and nights. And his misery came upon him swift and sure in the very moment that he turned in from the road at the manse gate, for he knew that at the end of the lane would be his mother, and his winged feet, upon which he usually flew from the gate home, dragged heavily. He found his mother, not at the door, but in the large, pleasant living-room, which did for all kinds of rooms in the manse. It was dining-room and sewing-room, nursery and playroom, but it was always a good room to enter, and in spite of playthings strewn about or snippings of cloth, or other stour, it was always a place of brightness and of peace, for it was there the mother was most frequently to be found. This evening she was at the sewing machine busy with Hughie's Sunday clothes, with the baby asleep in the cradle beside her in spite of the din of the flying wheels, and little Robbie helping to pull through the long seam. Hughie shrank from the warm, bright, loving atmosphere that seemed to fill the room, hating to go in, but in a moment he realized that he must "make believe" with his mother and the pain of it and the shame of it startled and amazed him.

"Well, my boy, home again?" she cried, holding out her hand to him with the air of good comradeship she always wore with him. "Are you very hungry?"

"You bet!" said Hughie, kissing her, and glad of the chance to get away.

"Well, you will find something pretty nice in the pantry we saved for you. Guess what."

"Don't know."

"I know," shouted Robbie. "Pie. It's muzze's pie. Muzze tept it for 'oo."

"Now, Robbie, you were not to tell," said his mother, shaking her finger at him.

"O-o-o, I fordot," said Robbie, horrified at his failure to keep his promise.

"Never mind. That's a lesson you will have to learn many times, how to keep those little lips shut. And the pie will be just as good."

"Thank you, mother," said Hughie. "But I don't want your pie."

"My pie!" said the mother. "Pie isn't good for old women."

"Old women!" said Hughie, indig-

nantly. "You're the youngest and prettiest woman in the congregation," he cried, and forgetting for the moment his sense of meanness, he threw his arms round his mother.

"O, Hughie, shame on you! What a dreadful flatterer you are!" said his mother. "Now, run away to your pie, and then to your evening work, my boy, and we will have a good lesson together after supper."

Hughie ran away, glad to get out of her presence, and seizing the pie carried it out to the barn and hurled it far into the snow. He felt sure that a single bite of it would choke him.

If he could only have seen Foxy any time for the next hour, how gladly would he have given him back his pistol, but by the time he had fed his cow and the horses, split the wood and carried it in, and prepared kindling for the morning's

fires, he had become accustomed to his new self, and had learned his first lesson in keeping his emotions out of his face. But from that night, and through all the long weeks of the breaking winter, when games in the woods were impossible by reason of the snow and water, and when the roads were deep with mud, Hughie carried his burden with him, till life was one long weariness and dread.

(To be continued.)

## Why Is a Christian Tested

By Rev. G. Campbell Morgan

The present life of the Christian is preparatory and progressive. The ultimate issue of our life in union with Christ is service. In the ages to come God will have in the church in its perfected union with Christ an instrument through which he will manifest the riches of his grace and the wonders of his wisdom. Through all the processes of the present we are being prepared for that final service. There is, however, a present sphere of service for the saint, closely akin to that of the higher opportunity of the coming life. It is that of exhibiting here the excellencies of God. Upon this service we enter immediately upon receiving the Christ life, and the process of preparation for final service is also preparation for present service. Every day should find the sphere of influence and power in the life of the Christian enlarged, for in the progress toward the perfecting of the instrument for final service there is ever an increasing capacity for present service.

During this process of preparation there is constantly necessary a testing of the life, and in different ways the Christian is brought into places of testing every day. This is necessary that the strength may be known—known, that is, not to God, but to the saint, and to the enemies. Testing reveals the strength and weakness of the life at any given moment, and so creates confidence and calls for increased carefulness and re-enforcement at the point of weakness. The testing issues therefore in new strength. It is those who have passed through the fires who acquire hardness and are able to resist fire, and are thus fitted for more perfect service.

From this consideration the sphere of testing in the life of the Christian will be at once discovered. Testing is always in the line of and—with a view to preparation for service. Just as a bridge is tested as to its power to carry weight because its work is to carry weight, and as metal is tested as to its power of resistance when its work is to be that of resistance, so the testing of a Christian will ever be in the line of the purpose of God as to the service of the saint. This is true as to the general principle, and it is equally true in particular and personal application.

As the Christian here and afterwards is supremely called to the work of manifesting the glory of God, all testing will be in the direction of proving the capacity for that work. The essentials for realizing and revealing the excellencies of God are those of confidence, consecration and co-operation. The force of

temptation will be against these. Failure proves unfitness for service and calls for new strength. Victory proves capacity and calls for fuller manifestation. So also in particular and individual cases. If the present call is to some conspicuous place of service, the essential qualifications are those of courage and humility. Against these temptation is directed. Cowardice or pride proves unfitness, and call for new and searching preparation by communion. If the present call be to some hidden place of service, the essential qualifications are those of fidelity and contentment. Against these temptation is directed. Carelessness or discontent reveal incapacity and should drive the soul back to God for pardon and power. These are but illustrations. The underlying fact is that temptation tests the instrument with regard to its fitness for the particular service for which it is intended in the economy of grace. Failure is a revelation of unfitness, and should call for immediate attention. Victory demonstrates fitness and demands new enterprise.

Recognizing thus the true place and value of temptation or testing in the life of the Christian, it is for our comfort to know that this whole process is under the direction and supervision of God. This is clearly taught in the New Testament. One passage in the writings of Paul (1 Cor. 10: 13) is so explicit that we quote it in full: "There hath no temptation taken you but such as man can bear: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation make also the way of escape, that ye may be able to endure it."

To that nothing need be added. The temptations that come to the saints from Satan, from circumstances, from the frailty and infirmity of the physical life are all overruled by God. He limits the force of temptation, and at the point of pressure makes the way of escape. It is terribly true that we often fail and fall under pressure of temptation, but that is because we are not relying simply upon him who permits and limits the process. Satan cannot sift as wheat until he has obtained by asking, and when he does so obtain the boundary of his power is irrevocably fixed by God. Circumstances at times may seem too much for us, but God sits at the loom and no dark threads pass into the fabric save through his hands. At the moment when the testing has worked out good, before it issues in evil, he will open the door of escape to such as put their trust in him. The infirmities of

the flesh may seem to make us at times utterly unfit for the conflict, but he sitteth as the refiner of silver, and the moment the fire has done its work he will draw us forth or quench its violence.

There is yet another word to be said full of comfort. The very life that is being tested in the Christian is the Christ life. This has already been tested in all points like as we are—sin apart—and has withstood the fires and forces of such testing. We therefore meet the foe in the energy of a life already victorious over him at every point. If the Christian pass to testing, sure of overcoming in the consecration of self-satisfied effort, he will be overcome. If he endure testing in abandonment to the life of the Christ, letting that victorious life have full control over all the being, then he may "count it all joy . . . when he falls into manifold temptations, knowing that the proving of his faith worketh steadfastness."

## A Thanksgiving Grace

We thank Thee for the joys of human relationship. We thank Thee for the gladness and sadness of memories. We thank Thee for those at this board whom we have known and loved, many of whom Thou hast taken to Thyself. As we review the years our hearts are filled with gratitude. Forgive our sins. Make our lives useful. Give us courage to endure the vicissitudes and changes that remain. In Thine infinite pity and love, grant that we may all sit down, —the present and the absent, the old and the young, the living and the dead—in the Heavenly Home, whose Father is God and whose Elder Brother is Jesus. Amen.

## The Child's Literary Appetite

By Caroline M. Hewins, Librarian Hartford Public Library

Most children like to read something at some time of their school life. A child who, after he has mastered the mechanical art of recognizing words when he sees them in print, does not sometimes apply his knowledge out of school is as abnormal as a child who is not healthily hungry at meal times. The difference in children's love of reading is a difference in degree, not in kind.

The likings of children may thus be summed up:

First. Pictures and rhymes in broad and simple outlines, as primitive and elemental as the stories and drawings of the cave men.

Second. Poems and ballads, rhythmical and full of action.

Third. Wonder tales and also stories of every-day child life.

Fourth. Stories of heroes, mythological and historical.

Fifth. Stories of adventure, trial and suffering that end well.

Every child who reads at all first enjoys picture books, and his taste leads him to prefer pictures in flat color, with as few lines as possible, and no elaborate shading or confusing multiplicity of detail. The bright reds, blues and yellows in Sunday papers appeal to him. Every year books are put out as coarsely executed, as low in ideals, as the front pages of the yellow journals. On the other hand, some beautiful artistic work has been done for children in line and flat color.

There are so many books for children, that in buying them it is well to take a few that have stood the test of time as standards and ask one's self, "How does this compare with them?" For example, in purchasing a bright-colored picture book test it by comparing the pictures with Boutet de Monvel's *La Fontaine's Fables*. In buying comic pictures compare them with Edward Lear's *Nonsense Book*. A book that is a favorite after thirty years has a fair prospect of a longer life. Publishers are always on the watch for books that promise to survive the demand of the first Christmas. Most of those suggested as standards were known to the boys and girls of a generation ago and are still read with delight.

The second step in the child's enjoyment of books is when he enters into the comprehension of story-poems longer than Mother Goose rhymes. A good standard for poetry is one of the older collections, like *Our Children's Songs*, published by the *Harpers* more than twenty years ago. Children like the rhythm and swing of verse if it is not reflective or subjective, and sometimes feel the charm of melody in a poem which they do not understand, like Gray's *Elegy*, Macaulay's *Battle of Ivry*, or Rossetti's *White Ship*.

The next step is prose stories. Every child delights in the old-fashioned fairy tales, if they are told in the old-fashioned way, such as was commended a few years ago by a reviewer in *Blackwood's*, who defines their style as that of the first quarter of the nineteenth century—a little stilted, and filled with such exclama-

tions as, "Vastly well, madam." To test a fairy tale that a child will enjoy, compare it with the old stories or with Andrew Lang's revival of them in his *Fairy Books*. Children often pass by a tale with all the elements of a good fairy story because its name conveys nothing of its nature to them.

At the time when children enjoy fairy tales they like stories of boy and girl life, if these stories are told in a straightforward manner, with a great deal of detail. A familiar example of this is in Jacob Abbott's *Lucy Books*, where Lucy has croup and has to stay indoors and watches an apple hung on a string roasting in front of the open fire. A child likes to read what children do in childish illnesses, at school or at birthday parties. Three or four books written in the last few years have become favorites on account of the same attention to the details which a child notices and the repetition of words which he delights in finding on one page after another when his reading vocabulary is small.

Wonder tales lead to hero tales, and a child begins to learn something of the history of the world and of the lives of great men. He likes to hear about Romulus and Remus, King Alfred and George Washington. He loves to read of the perils and privations of the early settlers of this country, of Indians and the Revolution. He has heard in school of knightly ideals and perhaps belongs to a Round Table.

A child's liking for biography is usually an acquired taste, growing slowly out of the stories of great men and women which are told in school as a means of awakening an interest in history. A few biographies which are interesting to children have been written in response to a demand, and are published by educational firms, but are little used except for help in school work. Biographies as well illustrated as Boutet de Monvel's *Joan of Arc*, which first attracts a reader by its pictures, would be sure to delight children. Lives of Washington and Lincoln would be rarely read by boys and girls if they were not suggested by teachers and given out as topics for lessons. A test of a good biography is its clearness, simplicity in statement of facts and lack of theories.

When a child can pick up an unfamiliar book and read it easily, he is ready for the next kind of literary food. He begins to ask for longer stories, tales of adventure, accounts of battles and hair-breadth escapes. This is a dangerous time, when, unless a boy has the best tales, he grows to care for nothing but poorly written stories of lads who leap from poverty to wealth, or skip all the ranks from private to major general; and a girl gravitates to sentimental tales of children who take care of the whole family's finances and love affairs, or are misunderstood by cruel mothers and aunts.

Wholesomeness in modern stories and adventures that are too far removed from a child's ordinary experience to make him think of emulating them are

the characteristics that should be sought for in choosing books for boys and girls from the years that they can read independently up to the time when naturally and unconsciously they set sail on the great sea of grown-up books. There is a stage when they like boarding school stories, and the world is full of overdrawn tales of school life. A good touchstone for them is a series like Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's *Gypsy* or Susan Coolidge's *Katy Books*, which girls have enjoyed for thirty years, or Harriet Martineau's *Crofton Boys*. In adventure Robin Hood is a good standard, and so is the *Swiss Family Robinson*, with its always fresh contrivances and makeshifts tending towards simplicity of living.

In looking over stories of adventure, treasure finding and short cuts to wealth, it is well to remember two books, Helen Jackson's *Silver Mine* and Brander Matthews's *Tom Paulding*, where the heroine and hero are disappointed in their search for silver and money, but learn the worth of better things. Large numbers of letters about books which I have received from boys and girls show the almost universal tendency to put a high value on money.

The demand for out-of-door books indicates the growth of a healthy taste, and the comparison of *Nature's Garden*, for example, with "Theodore Thinker's" *Lessons in Botany* of forty odd years ago, with its "Class Monandria" and "Class Petandria," is entirely to the advantage of the former. There is no danger that such books will be made too easy for children. A child of five soon gets the habit of going to a bird-book or an insect-book, or a flower-book, to identify something that he has seen, and learns to read about it, if he is not expected to read long at a time. Since the publication of *Wild Animals I Have Known*, there has been a steady demand for stories of animals. Some of them are overdrawn, some too tragic for children, but the tendency of most is in favor of kindness and compassion towards our four-footed brothers.

The increase of art teaching in schools and the interest in beautifying school-rooms, which has been its logical sequence, have led to the publication of lives of artists for children, with reproductions of their famous pictures. The change in the teaching of geography, which now aims to make children familiar with life in countries far from their own, has led to the writing of books, some dry, some foolishly sentimental and babyish, a few good enough to be in use after many years, like Jane Andrews's *Seven Little Sisters*.

Boys and girls like books that give them the rules of outdoor sports, suggest games and charades for indoor evenings, teach them riddles and show them how to use their hands. The increase of interest in athletics, the teaching of basketry and carpentry in schools and the many uses which may be made of a course in manual training have opened the way for new books of occupations, games and sports.

There is always room for good stories, good biographies, good histories, good out-of-door books, and publishers are always hopeful and looking out for books that set a new fashion and will be in demand. They recognize the want of volumes on many subjects that can be made attractive to children by the illuminating style of the born story-writer, who has something to tell and tells it forcefully

and entertainingly, compelling the attention of his readers. There is no use in publishing books for children that are introspective or moralizing, or that begin in the middle of a story with a conversation. There is no need of stories of silly, attitudinizing girls who spell their names Edythe and Kathryn and call their mothers Mamita or Mutterchen, for the market has been overstocked,

as it has with stories of the Peck's Bad Boy order, and they are doomed to gather dust on booksellers' shelves, like the translations from the German which preceded them.

What is excellent,  
As God lives, is permanent,  
is as true of children's books as anything else, and a book which has stood the test of many years is a safe guide.

## Miss Abbie B. Child as Her Comrades Knew Her

By E. Harriet Stanwood

For twenty years the writer of the following article was intimately associated with Miss Child, holding a position in the organization of the Woman's Board only second to hers, and being her trusted co-worker in every undertaking.

Last week's editorial estimate of Miss Child as a missionary stateswoman will be indorsed by a large constituency in our own country and many in other lands, by none more heartily than by those who knew her best in daily association with her in the supreme work of her life. To this inner circle comes a sense of irreparable loss and deepest sorrow, as the fact of missing her henceforth forces itself into notice.

Her cheery good morning always brought sunshine and her presence was never a shadow. In perplexities she did not lose heart, and always seemed to think there must be some way out. Her fertility and courage in devising and proposing measures so large that others would hold their breath inspired courage to promote her plans and hope for the greatest results. Firm in conviction when she had thought a thing through and persistent in the presentation of her reasons, she never failed to give due attention to the questionings and misgivings of others, often modifying her own views, and when a course had been agreed upon, whether her plan or not, she was as true to it as the needle to the pole, believing so firmly in harmony of action that, without deviating a jot from principle, she would readily yield personal preference.

The leadership which she never demanded was easily acknowledged, while on her part the greatest freedom of opinion and expression was accorded her co-workers. A more delightful relation in daily work can hardly be imagined. Much detail she was glad to leave to others, always assuming that they were as loyal as herself to the end in view, and would not fail in conscientious effort. Suspicion seemed left out of her nature, and charity, that is, love, to fill her large soul and color all her action.

She had a power of abstraction which made it possible for her to go on with work at her desk undisturbed as long as the conversation about her made no direct appeal to her, but when her attention was called she would give herself to the matter in hand as if this were the only thing in the world to be considered. She accepted criticism so calmly that a superficial observer would never have discerned the wounds now and then made upon her sensitive soul. People outside have sometimes said she did not remember them. No wonder, when she would

pass her daily associates on the street without a sign of recognition. Such incidents were always improved as the occasion of pleasant banter, greatly to her amusement. Her sense of the ludicrous, her humor and bright sallies were refreshing.

Ability to sleep even under trying conditions was her safeguard, and the ten minutes' afternoon nap was not intermitted without evident loss. So quickly would she yield to it and so sweetly would it hold her that it would seem almost cruel to waken her, and it came to be understood that there was only one in the circle about her whom she could implicitly trust to arouse her at the time she had appointed.

The simple celebrations of birthdays and other anniversaries which sometimes brighten the lunch hour in "the rooms" have depended much upon her contributions by tongue and pen, in prose and verse; and no one in the Congregational House has been more ready to aid in the pleasant evenings of the Diversity Club—the organization made up of the women workers in the house. One of the most enjoyable entertainments of the club last winter was much indebted to a letter, which she wrote while in Washington for a few weeks during an extra vacation, purporting to be from the President of the United States to the president of the Diversity Club. She was always wanted and her genial fun was irresistible. Her hospitality was ever on the alert, and a social hour over which she presided was sure to be a pleasure to all who shared it. She liked people and never cared to be much alone. Girls were very attractive to her, and she entered into youthful joys with rare sympathy.

Rest and recreation came in the perusal of current literature and a recently published story often beguiled a railway ride. When she listened as others read her fingers were usually busy with a piece of dainty work. Her traveling companions on the journey home from Washington will recall the red worsted knitting which occupied some of the hours, a part of her contribution to a sale soon to be held in her church.

Her impulses and efforts always extended outside of herself, self-consciousness never interfering with the best she could do. The hearts of those who saw her most and knew her best enshrined her in confidence, admiration and tenderest love. Her nearest and dearest of kin says: "She was so happy in her work, I could not have asked her to give it up. It was never drudgery."

The only picture of her in later years

is a photograph taken when she was in India, and represents her riding upon an elephant. In the memory of her associates lives an image of a beautiful, radiant soul devoted to a great work and large enough to include the smallest detail of generous service for others. Were we making a catalogue of the noblest, loveliest, saintliest women who have come into our lives, she could have no second place. Does this seem extravagant? But we know!

### Woman's Board Friday Meeting

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, NOV. 14

In the shadow of a great bereavement, but with eyes open to the light, a large company gathered in Pilgrim Hall. Mrs. Capron presided and read blessed words of comfort and promise.

While this was not intended as a special memorial service, how could it be anything else? Two weeks before Miss Child had spoken her last words in the Friday meeting, where she has so often been seen and heard.

Mrs. Judson Smith, "bewildered by this sudden call" and unable to measure the loss, spoke of Miss Child's great love for her work, with gratitude for the life of this wonderful woman.

Miss Daggett of New Haven recognized "something left for all to do," something now to promote the power of *Life and Light*. Mrs. Thompson spoke of "her work as not yet done." Mrs. Daniels recalled the delightful fellowship of the days in Washington. Mrs. W. H. Fairchild quoted Miss Child's own words as to "her lack of faith." Miss Dyer spoke of the first impression of "perfect ladyhood" more than twenty years ago and of the well-rounded womanhood.

Mrs. McLaughlin spoke of the president's introduction of Miss Child to the audience on Wednesday evening, upon the occasion of her last public address, itself an almost prophetic memorial.

Mrs. Lincoln rejoiced that she had the privilege of co-operating with Miss Child on the special committee which proved so important. Mrs. Byington gave a message of appreciation from Miss Alice C. Judd.

Mrs. Bradley drew a lesson for those to whom the work is left. Miss Stanwood gave some glimpses of Miss Child's part in the Washington meeting, and read the report and recommendations of the committee upon financial conditions.

A special memorial service will be held in Pilgrim Hall on Friday, Nov. 21, at eleven o'clock.

Greece had her art, Rome her legal code and Germany has her university and Wales her pulpit. But if Rev. E. Griffith Jones is to be believed, the railway, secular education, the breaking down of the barriers of race and church are sapping the foundations of the greatest Welsh national institution.



## Yankee Characteristics from a Hill-Town Farmer's Point of View

By Clifton Johnson

*With Illustrations Typical of New England Country Life  
by the Author*



Except for the introductory paragraphs this article merely transcribes the words of a plain farmer. Our New England rural life has been a favorite theme of poets, novelists and philosophers; but their view has almost always been from the outside, and, in spite of a great deal of truth in what they have said, not a little error has been intermixed.

I was in a small town in the hill country of western Massachusetts, the stronghold of the old-fashioned Yankees, where, outside the manufacturing villages, the foreign element rarely penetrates. The man with whom I talked was characteristically poor. His labor brought him but meager returns, yet he was far from the borders of dependence. Mentally he was in a rude way superior to most of his fellow-towners, for, without being cultured, he was thoroughly intelligent and capable of expressing his ideas with a good deal of native vigor.

The farmhouse where he lived was on a brushy side road a mile up a hill from the little village in the hollow. The road kept on in its grassy, stone walled way until presently it entered the woods and began a steep, rough ascent over a mountain. The house was low and gray, and only two other houses were in sight. The nearest was a shabby little two-room dwelling that was tenanted by a man who paid a rent of fifty cents monthly. The other stood up near the woods, deserted and fast becoming a ruin.

During our conversation we occupied the farmhouse kitchen. It was a cold autumn day, and the man sat by the stove with his feet in the oven. I report his words as nearly as I can. He said:

I been turnin' this whole matter of country livin' over in my mind lately and

I come to the conclusion that you c'n have it any way you like about us, improvin' or decadin', accordin' to what you're lookin' for; and it'd be the same anywhere else. For myself I ain't certain but that in some places there's more bad than good. I don't think, though, that's the case generally. Now, round here, the people live better every way, as a rule, than they did thirty or forty years ago. You take the matter o' cookin'—it's a sight better'n it was. I ain't sayin' that all our girls are growin' up expert cooks; but for one thing, most every woman nowadays knows how to make yeast bread. They didn't use to. Lots of 'em within my remembrance made saleratus bread, and those great, hard loaves without any shortenin' in wan't very good. But we used to eat a good deal more johnnycake 'n they do now, and I s'pose likely that was full as healthy as any yeast bread is.

There's some families I c'n think of that live just the same as they did when I was a boy, but there ain't many. They have salt pork 'n codfish 'most the year round. A farmer of this old style, if he's considerable well off, 'll kill a creature 't he's raised on the place occasionally. Then they have fresh meat to eat and perhaps they sell a little to the neighbors,

but most of it they salt down for corned beef, etc.

One thing where there's been a big change for the better in my recollection is in doctorin'. The doctors we have now are apt to be pretty good men, well educated and knowing their business. Them we used to have was, as a whole, more ignorant, with heads that was often fuller of superstitions and outlandish notions than science. Some of 'em wa'n't any better fitted for doctorin' than I am.

You see that secretary over in the corner there? I bought that seventeen or eighteen years ago at an auction. It was made by a young man who thought he'd be a doctor. He didn't propose to waste any time or money goin' off to study, but just took up the Thomsonian method. That method was taught by a man named Thomson. There was a book about it you could buy. 'Twa'n't a large book. It might not 'a' been any bigger 'n our horse book—the book in paper covers you see up on the shelf by the clock. It tells all about horse diseases, so if anything's the matter with your horse you know what to do for it.

This Thomson doctrine was that the human body is composed of four elements—earth, fire, water and air. Well, you know all vegetable products spring

upward from the earth. Therefore, this Thomson figured it out that if you used 'em for medicine they tended to withhold man from the grave—because they grow up instead of down, you see. Then he said that all minerals and metals had their natural place in the depths of the earth, so 'f you went to doctorin' with them they'd be likely to carry who ever took 'em down into the earth, too.

The Thomson doctorin' was done by compositions, and there was a great



charm about it for uneducated people; but they sometimes made bad mistakes, givin' and takin' them compositions. I know once the children in a family down here in the village had the measles, and their aunt, she thought she knew all about this Thomsonian business, and she give'em something and 'twasn't the right thing. It settled on their lungs, and the whole four children died within a year. First one died and then another, and because they strung along that way we thought perhaps they caught the disease from each other. That was the first I ever heard about consumption bein' contagious. We didn't know anything about disease germs then, but we conjectured up there might be an insect just as there is in the itch.

We know more about such things now, and we know more about what's goin' on all over the world. A man that farms it don't have much spare time durin' the day and he's ap' to have chores to finish up after supper, and the women, they keep busy, too, 'way into the evening with their kitchen work and sewin' and lookin' after the children. But when they get everythin' kind o' tended to, perhaps the man'll set for a while readin' the news paper and the others may read some, too.

Round here, most every one takes a cheap daily paper and an agricultural weekly. In a good many families there's a story paper for the children, and the people with money take a religious paper, besides. Once in a while a denominational paper and nothing else is taken by some real stiff, old-fashioned churchman. He calls it, "my paper," and he uses it for all it's worth. He never knows what's goin' on in the world except as it happens to be in his paper. Then there's a region back here on the mountain where the folks live scattering and a good ways from the post office, and they take a weekly newspaper instead of a daily and fewer of the other papers.

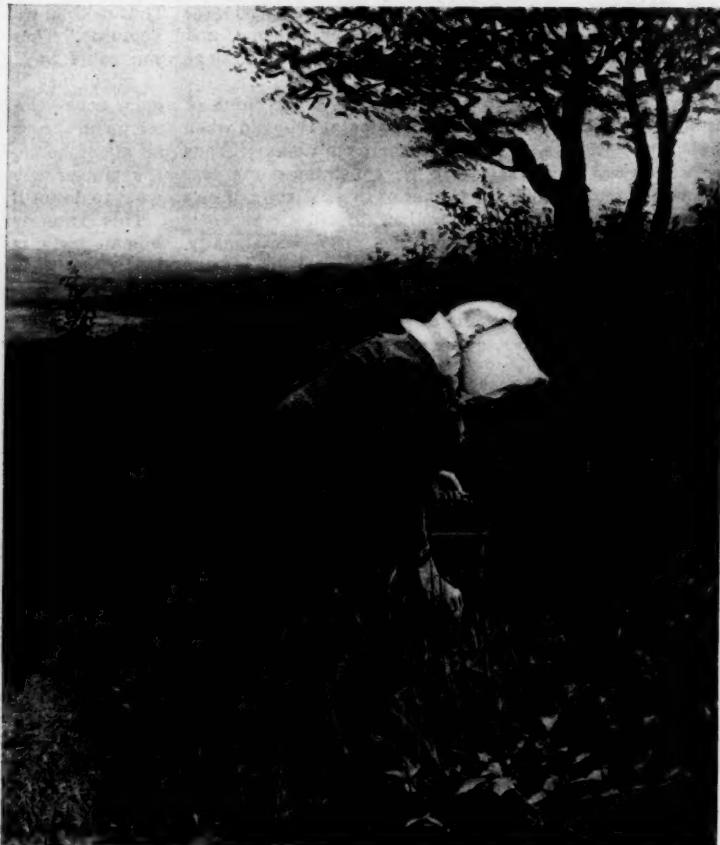
We've always been poor folks here at this house. If we ever had any newspapers in our family when I was young we borrowed 'em. There might 'a' been a while when we took a Sunday school paper in a club, but the first newspaper we ever took was at the time of the Civil War.

In the line o' books, till I was fifteen years old, there wa'n't anything in the house but a Bible and a hymn-book, a few school-books, a Testament or two, and the almanac. People didn't think so much of novels then as they do now. They thought a novel was something that children, anyway, might just as well have kept out of their hands. I read Uncle Tom's Cabin though, when



I was about ten. 'Twould been full as well if I hadn't. It was too excitin', but everybody was talkin' about it, and one o' the neighbors had it and father borrowed it. He read it aloud evenings and you coudn't go to sleep afterwards.

We've got some few books in the house now, because I've always kind o' took to 'em. But you'd find it pretty hard pickin' in our ordinary farm families. Take the Popwells down here—they've got some religious books their mother left 'em; and they've got some poetry the brother that died had; and the



youngest son has lately been buyin' a few ten-cent novels. It's likely they have a school history and some old readers, besides. If they have a pictorial book in the house it's because some agent talked it into 'em. They never read it.

Now, take another family. Berty Fisher's kind o' a bookman, but I guess it's because his wife was a schoolmarm. She'll pile the books all up nice on the table the way she thinks they ought to be and then her sister that lives with 'em 'll come in and scatter the books around the way she thinks they ought to be. But that's the only place hereabouts where they've got books enough to quarrel about.

Up at the center, though, there's Harvey Robinson and he's got any number o' books. Yes, I believe I'm safe in sayin' he's the great read man of the town. Of course the big-bugs have books—I mean the city people with fine summer houses up here. Some of 'em buy books by the yard, just because they have plenty o' money. I'm not saying anything against big-bugs, you understand. These summer people comin' into a town does us considerable good. They bring money, and that's a good thing, and they bring in new ideas and we get our minds brushed up. Then they make you think more about the looks o' things and we keep our houses slicker and our door-yards slicker.

But about books, the sum and substance of it is that you'd have to go a long ways, as a rule, to find a book that smells of the press. You'd think that every well-to-do person would be a book-buyer, but they ain't. Last winter I was canvassin' for a Life of Spurgeon. There was one place where I went that they plead poverty, and they were rich, too—

worth \$15,000. Another place they said they didn't know whether they'd got money to pay for the book, but they finally decided to take it, and the next thing I knew out they come with a ten-dollar bill to change!

People show up plainer'n they think what their character is, but a stranger can't have no idea of the smallness o' some o' our country people's minds. We have men in our town that can't talk about anything but guns and dogs. Some of 'em will spend all their evenings and spare time loafin' around the taverns and stores, where they smoke and gossip and tell dirty stories. They drink in some of their loafin'-places and in some they play cards. There's a little store here in the village where the men get together every night to play high-low-Jack and penny-



ante. If you go past the window you c'n look in and see 'em playin' over the counter. Sometimes there's as much as a dollar in the pot.

Every village has its drinkers, but it ain't always as easy to get liquor up here on the hills as it is nearer the big towns. So the drinkers go to market oftenen' n the rest of us and they are sure to come back loaded. A good many when they get dry send down to get their bottles filled by the stage driver, or some friend. There's lots o' cider drinkin', too. More cider's made for drink than is for vinegar. Still, there ain't the cider drinkin' there was fifty years ago. Cider used to be just as free as water is now. I can't say that there are many real cider toppers. I s'pose most folks drink rather free for a little spell in the fall and not much after that till a year later.

We've other ways of amusin' ourselves besides drinkin' cider or whisky. In fact those that take that way are exceptional. We have seasons of talkin' politics. For a couple of months before election they discuss 'em a good deal in the stores and shops and such places where people happen together. Winters there's debatin' societies somewhere around. Then there's dances, but a good many don't believe in those and won't go. In cold weather, too, every once in a while they get up a surprise party. We carry cake and such stuff to surprise parties and stay till ten o'clock or after. If there's an instrument at the house they'll have considerable singin', and when the folks don't object there'll be dancin'. Then there's games. Sometimes they're kissin' and huggin' games, but they don't play them as much as they use to. I've been to parties where nobody had life enough to start up games of any kind and we'd all get disgusted and go off home.

The young fellers usually have a girl they're a-sparkin' up. Some of 'em go two evenin's a week, some go three, some go eight nights out o' seven to set up with their girls—and then you ain't sure they'll

make a match of it. No matter how attentive a feller is, you never can tell when he'll drop a girl and take up a new one.

On courtin' nights, when the boys are settin' up with their girls, they don't put out for home much before midnight, if they do then. I'm an old bach' myself and I'm not supposed to know what a feller and a girl talk about exactly all the time they are together. I s'pose they're rather sentimental. There's a story told about a couple here that set up in a room that had a stovepipe hole in the ceilin', and upstairs a boy listened to hear what was goin' on. He said they was readin' the Bible together.

We have a prayer meetin' here in the village that a few go to every Tuesday night. Up in the town center at the church we have sociables right along and Sunday nights the Christian Endeavor meetin'. The young people turn out to that pretty well. We used to have young

us; but if I am right and you are wrong you will spend eternity in hell." He did a great deal of good here. Every one that he made a convert became a center of Christian influence.

We don't have revivals any more. The young people don't join the church in a lump the way they do in the excitement of revivals. They kind o' string along. They are willin' to join the Christian Endeavor, and it seems to come natural when they get to be sixteen or eighteen, or somewhere along there, for 'em to become church members. There's no fuss about it. They don't have those wonderful emotions and experiences that they used to have—terrible conflicts with themselves, fight the devil, and all that sort o' thing. I know my mother had a time o' bein' under conviction, and she thought she wa'n't under enough conviction and she prayed to be under more. Then she got afraid she wa'n't elected to be saved and that made her want to tear

God out of his room, so she said afterwards. But she got over that and she became a very religious woman.

The old ways of thinkin' ain't all gone by yet, and our minister, today, will talk about "the endless wrath of God." I don't find that kind o' a God in my Bible, and the Bible don't teach that the bad are goin' to be burned forever—not if I read it right. My idea is that only the good go to heaven and the bad are just annihilated.

Then about children that die before they've sinned—

there was one man here in town that lost a child and they tell how he walked the



folks' prayer meetin's there at the church long before they ever thought of the Christian Endeavor, but one o' the deacons put a stop to 'em. He said the fellers just went there to court—to spark it—and they were all gettin' to goin' home with the girls. But I say, what of it? That's all right. They've come to a good place. Better have the girls for an attraction than not to come at all.

The Christian Endeavor helps a country town—there's no doubt about that. It makes the young people more cordial and it widens out their interests, and it makes it easier for 'em to join the church.

Young Christians used to be as scarce as white crows. There was a young man, years ago, that worked down here at Stowell's shop, and he had five hundred dollars invested there. But he joined the church, and bein' a good deal younger'n most were in the habit o' doin' it, the thing struck the men that wa'n't church members as so comical that they joked and twitted him till they made life so intolerable he up and let that five hundred dollars go and left the place.

I tell you this was a pretty rough town once. Then, about twenty years ago, there come a hell-fire man—a revivalist—to preach here. He was a Methodist of the most terrible orthodoxy. He would say to the unbelievin', "If you are right and I am wrong it is well with both of



floor all night and wrung his hands because he thought his baby'd gone to hell. But I say if it's a question of choice for grown-uppers between the good and the bad it ought to be for kids. If an infant dies he ain't condemned or uncondemned. I don't know about it, but we can hope he will have a chance to choose somewhere and somehow.

People don't take Scripture right, I think. They claim a good deal more for the Bible than the Bible does for itself. It ain't all equally good, the Bible ain't, or equally important. It ain't all sacred.



There was a feller got up here in meetin' once and repeated this verse:

As a lily among thorns,  
So is my love among the daughters.

That's from Solomon's Song in the Old Testament, but said in a religious meeting it wa'n't the right thing—sounded like a joke.

I've thought a good many times the ministers'd write sermons that'd do more good if they had the same experiences as common people. But how are they goin' to find out what's goin' on in folks' minds if they keep their heads in their books all the time? Most ministers don't have any idea what the life in their own town really is. I wish some of 'em'd just get into their old clothes and go and work a day with the men when they're fixin' the highways. They'd hear some things in the talk there that'd astonish 'em.

Same way with you. If you want to find out what we hill-towners are like come up here and try runnin' a farm for a few years, or try workin' as a hired man for a spell. That'll learn you the facts and you won't need to ask questions.

A resolution is a free custody; but a vow is a kind of prison, which restrained nature hath the more desire to break.—*Thomas Fuller.*

Some Good Stories  
for Boys and Girls

By Isaac Ogden Rankin

It may be laid down as a fundamental principle that juvenile stories should either accept the normal conditions of ordinary life and deal honestly with them, or move in conditions so dissimilar that they constitute an imaginary world with laws of its own in which the child imagination may disport itself with no temptation to imitate the action of the characters. It is the introduction of the fairy laws into the ordinary world which ruins so large a proportion of our juvenile literature.

Fairy books are wholesome books for little children precisely because their life is impossible and known to be so by the child. But books about surroundings similar to their own in which children attain impossible or improbable heights of mischief, piety, wealth, fame or luxury are unwholesome books, because they tempt to unreasonable ambitions and inevitable disappointments. The child never thinks outside of his imaginative plays of taking the lad who outwits the giant as an example. The girl rejoices in the coming of the fairy godmother and Cinderella's marriage to the prince without a thought of envy. Imagination is stimulated and a purpose to respect and make the most of self is kindled. But impossible successful mischief lures the boy to imitation and morbid or unnatural piety to disgust or mawkishness.

When Tommy Jones in the story book falls heir to a fortune, or proves to be the earl's son in disguise, or rises with impossible speed to be general or admiral, the reader is apt to turn from the book with a bad taste in his mouth of discontent with the conditions of his own life and work. And just in proportion as the book is powerful and natural in other respects is the mischief it is likely to accomplish, by implanting in a child's mind ineradicable seeds of folly or of discontent. The short cut to success is the ruin of the story-teller's influence, as it is of the speculator's property.

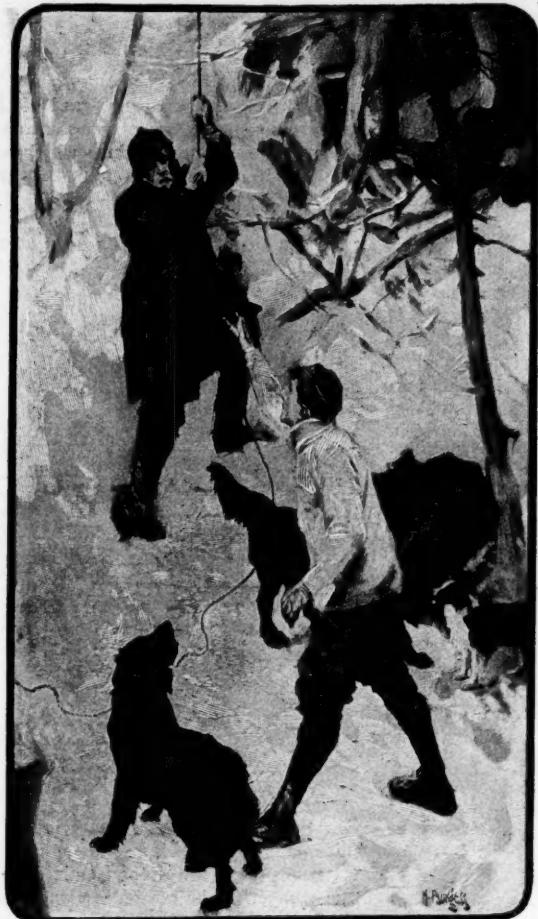
On the other hand, a story must be interesting. Neither man nor boy will endure a book which generates ten yawns within as many minutes. They would not be healthy-minded if they did. It must be wholesome also. Its atmosphere must be bracing, not relaxing. There is no room for lawlessness. The element of endeavor, which makes so large a part of life, must be recognized as the condition of daily life and happiness. If it takes the reader far away into an imaginary world, it must grasp and respect the laws of life it finds or invents. The adventureland must have its laws. It must reject the ever present temptation of the short cut to success in disregard to the ordinary rules of life. Finally, it

should possess in some good degree an element of beauty—that is, it should be well-proportioned, well-expressed, avoiding crudities and redundancies and vital with the dignity and humor of humanity, with something also of that charm which appeals to the heart.

This is a high ideal, fit to inspire noble literature, yet no higher than a wise oversight has a right to demand for the books which are to form the minds of our boys and girls. Is there anything among the stories of the year that measures up to it? Perfection is certainly not to be expected and has nowhere, in the observation of the writer, been attained this season, either for men and women or for boys and girls. Yet ideals must be the test of the actual, and it may be interesting to single out a few of the best stories of the year and ask what they have attempted and attained.

It may be argued, with a good show of reason, that the first books to be chosen for very little children are books which are as remote as possible from ordinary life. But for half-grown boys and girls, the wise friend, whether parent or teacher will ask first for pictures of real and common life which are interesting, wholesome and well written. If the first condition only is insisted on, the field is wide. It is not difficult to interest a boy—the dime novel will do that and the low theater. The problem is to interest him in stories which will give him good ambitions and sensible views of life. Evil must not be excluded, for evil is a part of life as he knows it, and the overcoming of evil ought to be the spice of the book he likes. The teaching must not be didactic, for the healthy boy draws a clear line between sermons and stories. He may listen to sermons, if the preacher knows how to catch attention, but he strenuously objects to a mixture of sermonic material with his enjoyments. The teaching of the book must be a teaching through companionship and experience, such as God uses in the Bible for the teaching of the race. Put him with strong and wholesome characters and he will absorb instruction; but they must be interesting—nothing can take the place of that.

Stories of this class are rare among the books of the year. I may suggest a few, however, which more or less fully satisfy the requirements. The Little Citizen, by M. E. Waller, will appeal rather to younger than to older boys. There is a delightful girl in it who will be a good companion for boy readers; the spirit of social service is strong, though not obtrusive, the conditions are those of real life and the boy hero is interesting in his efforts and overcomings. Some Boy's Doings, by John Habberton, is a chronicle of boy life in a growing Western town. It is real and wholesome and the boys are boys. Jeb Hutton, by James B. Con-



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From *The Little Citizen*

nolly, has a boy hero at an older stage of growth. If not so well proportioned as one might wish, the hero and his friend are so true and loyal in their relations and adventures that they are good to know.

In the field of history the difficult conditions are best met perhaps in *Jack and His Island*, by Lucy M. Thruston, and *A Little Captive Lad*, by Beulah Marie Dix. In the former we have the historical material kept well in the background, while the personality of the hero and his Robinson Crusoe adventures keep the interest of the reader. In the latter is a strong contrast of character, in which the author contrives to enlist the sympathies of the reader for both types and gives us a story of the English civil wars where neither Cromwell nor Charles nor any other notability is dragged upon the stage.

Major Schuyler in *John Preston True's On Guard* would be better company for boys if he were less perfectly accomplished and if he did not at the end prove to be the long-lost heir to wealth and family honors. Yet he is so interesting and so manly that perhaps these faults may be passed by in recognition of the good history teaching and the helpful companionship of the hard-working Major. Kirk Monroe's *A Son of Satsuma* can only be included in this list, in spite of its two fine boys, by allowing its impossible adventures to fall into the category of fairy tales—adventures in a world, that is, which the reader recognizes to be absolutely unreal and out of the line of precedents for the workaday world he knows.

ham Girls, by Marion A. Taggart, and the book is none the worse because it includes some wholesome and unselfish love-making. In this age of the worship of success, its object lesson of the beauty and comfort of the overcoming life will be helpful. The author has successfully resisted the temptation of overthrowing the villain and restoring all the lost wealth to the heroines.

There is more artificiality and lifting over hard places by unusual assistance in *Nathalie's Chum*, by Anna C. Ray. It is a story of loyalty in friendship between a brother and a sister and its location in New York gives opportunity for the introduction of the very rich and the very poor. Nathalie herself is one of the most lovable human characters in the juvenile fiction of the year. The only blemish in the plot of *Polly State*, by Frances J. Delano, is the lifting of the burden of trouble by the interference of

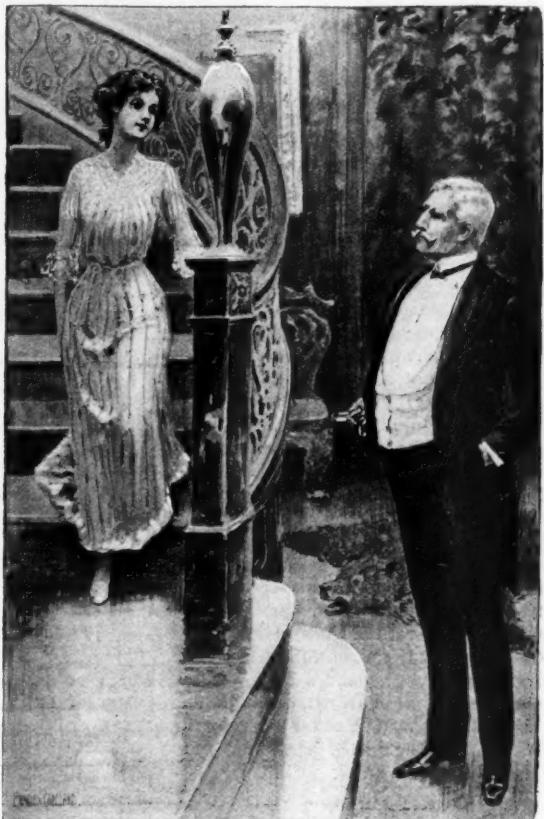
These are all books unusual outside sources of relief. But Polly is so delightfully resourceful and jolly and the atmosphere of home love and loyalty is so natural to its pages that it must be set high among the books of the year for girls.

Entirely wholesome in tone and successful in character drawing is Adele E. Thompson's *Brave Heart Elizabeth*, but the book suffers from the lack of subordination of the historic background. Elizabeth, with her unfailing spirits, high courage and simple faith and friendliness, should have absorbed the attention which the author gives to historical detail. Another interesting Polly is the brave and patient heroine of Harriet A. Nash's *Polly's Secret*. There is delightful humorous work in this book and older people will laugh over the group of helpers in the old roadside tavern and their words and ways.

Such good companionship girls will find in *A Dornfield Summer*, by Mary M. Hale. It will appeal to the school-girl stage of unreasoning friendships and antipathies. It has a company of good neighbors and good friends. Its impulsive, true-hearted heroine and her friends will seem delightfully real to its girl readers. An older stage is pictured in *The Wyndham Girls*, by Marion A. Taggart, and the book is none the worse because it includes some wholesome and unselfish love-making. In this age of the worship

of success, its object lesson of the beauty and comfort of the overcoming life will be helpful. The author has successfully resisted the temptation of overthrowing the villain and restoring all the lost wealth to the heroines.

These passing salutations in the street are seeming trifles, but often cheer an overburdened heart. Especially are poor, laboring people tempted to suspect that no one cares for them, because they have but little money and no nice clothing. I hold that a good Christian will go squares out of his way to grasp a discouraged fellow-being by the hand and bid him Godspeed.—*Benjamin Hausman, D. D.*



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From *Polly State*

## The Literature of the Day

### Poetry for Children

There is a broad distinction, too little recognized or observed either in prose or verse, between writing that appeals to the child's mind and mere writing about children. The former is one of the most



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difficult paths of good literature, the latter is a broad road which many travel, without finding much reward for themselves or for the public. And nothing is commoner in the field of juvenile publications than for a writer to imagine that he has made a successful children's book when its appeal is entirely to the grown up lovers of children.

Fortunately, although it is useless to persuade children that they like what they do not like, their taste is broad and enthusiastic, while whatever they really approve will almost always commend itself to the older people also. For the child dies slowly out of the heart of a man, and old chords are lightly struck by the hand of a master. We may be sure, then, that wherever the true note of childhood has been sounded in the verse of the year, old folks and little folks, if they care at all for verse, will be at one in admiration.

They will agree in their enjoyment of James Whitcomb Riley's delightful and whimsical verses.\* He is always at his best in children's poems. He knows instinctively how to join fun and pathos, to catch the child's point of view, to add to a singing music the sense of jollity and the sense of mystery which children love. One must come prepared to accept the untamed spirit and unformed manners of the American uncultivated child of the Middle West, but he will find his reward in the absence of formality and convention, in a charming sympathy and a humor which makes its points almost without fail. The illustrations by J. W. Vawter interpret the spirit of the book with admirable sympathy and poetic grace.

\* The Book of Joyous Children, by James Whitcomb Riley. pp. 176. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

The nonsense which is Mrs. Laura E. Richards's contribution\* to the child's verse of the year is delectable and profitable. Children will delight in it and it will fetch a laugh from every grown man and woman who is wise enough to enjoy a little bit of free-hearted folly now and then. It, too, has the singing quality, and if it lacks pathos, it is only because that would be out of place in this sort of work. The pictures are amusing, but the verse is quite capable of standing alone. Good nonsense is a great possession; we congratulate the children and the sensible public on this notable addition to its none too large stock.

Miss Abbie Farwell Brown's new book of verses† includes a good deal which has already appeared in our own columns. Her work, most of it, belongs to the sort which parents enjoy, because it appeals to children. She has a playful fancy and sees both real and amusingly unreal relations between this and that. She can put herself into the child's place and look and write from the inside, and her work is often characterized by delicate humor or sprightly fun, as well as sympathetic appreciation of the world as it appears to children. The marginal comments are often exceedingly good. The book is beautifully made, with a pleasing cover design by Fannie Cory.

In Mr. Amos R. Wells's book of rhymes‡ the pictures in two colors are very pronounced and the verse covers a wide field. It is by no means all of it children's verse in any true sense of the word, but either is written with the manifest didactic purpose, which invariably repels the little folks, or it pictures children from the purely adult point of view. Yet the author has humor, a real love for children, a quick eye for the significance of the little things which make the child's world

highest levels, and with disregard of the incongruous elements in the book, he has given us a number of poems which are delightful in their humor and pathos and their appeal to the mind of a child.

Mr. William W. Whitelock's verses\* will come home to the child's sense of hu-



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Dana Estes & Co.

From *The Hurdy-Gurdy*

mor because they show appreciation of the child's point of view. The youngster who approves of the aunt who never scolds him, the effect of teasing by the elders upon the child, and the like, are well rendered. Other verses are merely about children and will not, we fear, make a very serious claim upon attention, while a few of them seem to us to rather transcend the limits of good sense and of good taste.

### A Bible for Children †

Reverence for the Bible is not incompatible with discrimination in the use of its contents. Whether it is the unconscious distinction which every preacher observes between the passages which he finds appropriate for edification and those which he neglects, or the modification of archaic and too plain-spoken phrases which the leader at family worship finds himself compelled to make, or the greater or less attention which the reader practices in the attention he gives, individual discrimination always plays its part in the handling of the contents of the book. For the child this choice of material is inevitable and should be made by the parent or teacher rather than left to the child's own limited knowledge or undirected taste.

We welcome, therefore, this selection, to which Miss Gilder, the compiler, has given the name of *The Bible for Children*. It is the text of the common version of the English Bible in a selection intended to include the parts best suited



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Chas. Scribner's Sons

From *The Book of Joyous Children*

and practiced, if never very inspired, simply power of expression. Judged upon his

\* The Hurdy-Gurdy, by Laura E. Richards. pp. 98. Dana Estes & Co. 75 cents net.

† A Pocketful of Posies, by Abbie Farwell Brown. pp. 165. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.00 net.

‡ Rollicking Rhymes for Youngsters, by Amos R. Wells, Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. pp. 157. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.00 net.

\* When the Heart Is Young, by William Wallace Whitelock. pp. 82. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.00 net.

† The Bible for Children, with preface by Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., and introduction by Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D. pp. 475. Century Co. \$3.00.

to the needs and understanding of little children, without verse numbering and printed in paragraphs, as other children's books are printed. If it be objected that this is not all the Bible, the answer is at hand—in this age of cheap and beautiful Bibles the child fortunate enough to become possessor of this book may, for a fraction of its cost, have the whole Bible also.

Miss Gilder's selection is cushioned against public scorn by two introductions, one by an Episcopal bishop and the other by a professor in a Presbyterian theological seminary. Both Bishop Potter and Professor Brown are curiously apologetic in tone. It would have been better to relegate these faint-hearted heralds to the last pages of the book, or to the publisher's announcements, for the work needs neither apology nor explanation. The only wonder is that some one had not long ago anticipated it.

The passages selected are those for which children will care, or those which for their depth and majesty of thought or spiritual and ethical teaching make their impression on the mind and heart of a child. The effect of reading and study of these selected passages would be, we are convinced, essentially that which study of the whole book, under the conscious or unconscious discrimination of a wise teacher, would produce, with the added advantage that the repulsion which many children feel from undiscriminating Bible study would be avoided. In many cases, also, there would be awakened a natural and wholesome curiosity to learn what else there is in a book from which so much that is interesting has been taken.

The form of the book is handsome. It has large print in clear, double columns, with attractive red initials and top line. It is not too heavy for a child's handling and yet is too large to be carelessly handled or thrown about. It is bound in dark green with a scarlet design, and either standing or lying makes a dignified appearance. The illustrations are well chosen and admirably executed reproductions from famous paintings.

In regard to the editing only two criticisms suggest themselves. We would like to have had a fuller selection from the Psalms, the thirty-second certainly should have been included and parts of the 119th, as well as the 122d and 124th. And it is a mistake, we think, to have disregarded the divisions of the Book of Proverbs, running all the selections together in one section of more than five pages. Relief for the eye demands the breaking up of so unmanageable a mass, and the natural articulation of the book

would have lent itself easily to such a division.

### Books for Young People

#### FAIRY TALES

*The Reign of King Oberon*, edited by Walter Jerrard, illustrated by Chas. Robinson. Macmillan Co. \$2.00.

Happy is the child who gets so beautiful a fairy book as this. The pictures are of the very best and will afford an imaginative boy or girl recurring pleasure. The text is arranged on the plan of a story-telling night at Oberon's court, and the nationality of the tales is suggested by that of the story-tellers. Literary and folk tales are not distinguished, which matters little after all. The narrative is trippingly given.

*In the Green Forest*, by Katharine Pyle. pp. 171. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50 net.

One of the brightest of modern fairy stories, in which illustrations and text from the same mind and hand go admirably together. There

and appropriateness for American ch'dren give them a good place among the juveniles of the year. The large colored plates are interesting and the pictures in black and white hardly less so.

*Fairy Tales from the Swedish*, by G. Djurklo, translated by H. L. Braekstad. pp. 178. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.20 net.

The motives used in these fairy tales belong for the most part to the sphere of popular wit and satire. They are amusing and have a decided flavor of rustic life, though the romantic element is not altogether missing. The translation runs smoothly and the humor of the original is well reproduced. While these stories do not take rank with the more famous tales they are good of their kind, and will amuse and interest children. The woodcuts are after designs by three well-known Swedish artists.

*The Gift of the Magic Staff*, by Fannie E. Ostrander. pp. 221. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.00 net.

A well-imagined modern fairy tale, with strong but not unduly obtrusive moral purpose. It will be enjoyed by little children and prove helpful in the formation of their ideals of conduct. The print is large, and the illustrations and decorations by Will Dwiggin and Ella S. Bryson will please and interest.

#### HISTORY AND ROMANCE

*Stories of Charlemagne*, by Rev. A. J. Church, M. A. pp. 374. Macmillan Co. \$1.75.

The old French romances about Charles the Great have afforded Mr. Church admirable material. In contrast with the superficial tales of modern life with which the press abounds, they have a romantic charm which will appeal to imaginative children. The stories are part of the literary background of European culture, and will enrich the memories of the boys and girls who read them in this handsome volume. Special attention should be called not only to the successful editing, but to the beautiful color plates with which the book is enriched.

*In the Days of Queen Elizabeth*, by Eva March Tappan, Ph. D. pp. 294. Lee & Shepard. 80 cents net.

Third in the Makers of England series. The author has the happy knack of conveying information without detracting from the interest of her story. The study of the early life of Queen Elizabeth is especially valuable as helping to explain the seemingly contradictory many-sided sovereign.

*Stories in Stone from the Roman Forum*, by Isabel Lovell. pp. 258. Macmillan Co. \$1.00 net.

Interesting chapters for boys and girls suggested by the explorations and excavations in the Roman Forum. Miss Lovell aims at informing the children's minds in regard to Roman life and the history of the city. The pictures are photographs from the Forum as it now is and from designs of carefully studied restorations, and add much to the interest of the book. It is beautifully made and well indexed, and should be of interest to boys and girls in their study of Roman history.

*Wandering Heroes*, by Lillian L. Price. pp. 192. Silver, Burdett & Co. 50 cents.

Intended as a supplementary reader or for the home use of children. Miss Price is a teacher in the New Jersey state normal school at Newark. She has drawn her sketches of heroes from Biblical, Oriental and medieval sources, beginning with the patriarchs and including the Buddha, Cyrus the Great, Ovis, Attila, the Norse discoverer of America



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From *The Wyndham Girls*

is a moral purpose in the book, but it is not obtrusive and the proportion of events is well preserved. The fairy children are natural and delightful and the human little folks will take pleasure in following their career. A good book for the junior Sunday school library or for a gift to little children.

*The Princess Callisto and Other Tales of the Fairies* by Wm. D. Orcutt, illustrated by Harriette Amsden. pp. 139. Little, Brown & Co. \$2.00 net.

A book which mothers and kindergartners will appreciate because its fairy stories are invented in the spirit of Froebel's mother plays. They are pretty stories in and of themselves and are charmingly illustrated. It is a book which mothers will be glad to read to little children and from which the children themselves will derive both pleasure and unconsciously also ideals of right conduct.

*Red Folk and Wild Folk*, by E. W. and T. O. Deming. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.00 net.

It was an admirable idea to gather these Indian folk and fairy stories, and Mr. Deming has succeeded in telling them in a way which will interest old and young. Their freshness



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From *The Reign of King Oberon*

and Knut (whom children know better as Canute the Dane), once king of England.

#### FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

**Just So Stories**, by Rudyard Kipling. pp. 247. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20 net. The first stories are decidedly the best. The author's illustrations are interesting and will delight the children. The humor is of a sort that requires reading aloud with a very serious face and a twinkle in the eye, but children, we think, will follow and enjoy it, though it may puzzle some of their elders to see the point of the fun. Quite the most successful of the stories refer to the camel's hump and the elephant's trunk. Like all that Kipling has written, the book will challenge criticism and divide its readers into two hostile camps. But at least we may say, both of pictures and of text, that those who like it at all will like it very much.

**The Christmas Cat**, by Anna Burnham Bryant. pp. 207. The Pilgrim Press. \$1.00 net. Little children will be delighted with Winky, the Christmas cat, and Polly his mistress. From their starting homeward in the snow from grandmother's house to the happy Christmas a year later, with which the book comes to an end, the interest is fully sustained. The atmosphere of the story is good and the never obtruded teaching is not allowed to evaporate in talk without deeds. It will appeal to the child's love of fun and is full of well-handled incident, such as all children love. The illustrations by Edith Browning Brand are charming. A pretty gift book for little children and good for junior Sunday school libraries.

**Miss Muffet's Christmas Party**, by Samuel M. Crothers. pp. 106. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Miss Muffet and her spider are made host and hostess for a Christmas meeting of the heroes and heroines of the child's world of literature. With abundant high spirits and not a little kindly satire upon the world and books, the author personally conducts hostess and readers through the different rooms of the spider's wonderful cobweb palace and introduces the guests. The jolly pictures by Olive W. Long will help to carry the fancies of the book. It will appeal to little children and help to recall childhood days and readings to parents. The best use they can make of the book is to read it aloud.

**Three Little Marys**, by Nora Archibald Smith. pp. 120. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 85 cents net. Stories of a Scotch, English and Irish Mary. Tales of humble life under different national conditions, well told and interesting. A charming book to read to children.

**The Lovable Tales of Janey and Josie and Joe**, by Gertrude Smith. pp. 158. Harper & Bros. \$1.30.

Bright-colored pictures and large pages. The text consists of stories for little children, which are rich in incidents such as little folks enjoy. The book would have been better, in our judgment, for greater directness and simplicity and less studied repetition of phrase.

**Young George**, by Edith Farmiloe. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.20 net.

A book of colored pictures for which the text affords hardly more than a label. Very clever and lifelike sketches of the actual experiences of poor children whose mothers regularly lock them out of the house as they go to their morning work. The devotion of the little mothers and fathers to the babies of the house will appeal to fathers and mothers as well as to the quick sympathies of little children.

**Roy and Rosyrock**, by Mary Agnes Byrne. pp. 83. Saalfield Pub. Co., Akron, O. 60 cents. The generosity of the poor to the poor, the

joys and troubles of little children in their preparation, with the slenderest resources, for Christmas, the wandering that led to losing themselves in unfamiliar streets and, ultimately, to better days, make the substance of a pretty and well-told story, which will interest the little children.

**Randy and Her Friends**, by Amy Brooks. pp. 253. Lee & Shepard. 80 cents net.

Randy and her little sister Prue are favorites with many readers, and this account of her winter in Boston will make them even more fond of her.

#### STORIES FOR GIRLS

**The Wyndham Girls**, by Marion Ames Taggart. pp. 303. Century Co. \$1.20 net.

Two sisters and a cousin, reduced in a moment from affluence, with its accompanying ignorance of life, to poverty that compels work are the heroines of this delightful book. Their experiences in a boarding house, their emergence into the freedom of modest house-keeping, their education in the real things of life and their love affairs are delightfully drawn. It is the sort of book that girls will delight in and be profited by. The preaching is not obtrusive, but the moral lessons of the book are strong and fine.

**A Dornfield Summer**, by Mary M. Hale. pp. 302. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.20 net.

Gertrude, the heroine, is a delightfully nat-



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Little, Brown & Co.

From *The Princess Kallisto*

ural and interesting girl. What she learns in her vacation through the visit of a cousin whose characteristics are the opposite of her own, by the social gatherings and comminglings of her country neighborhood and by the assistance of a wise mother, and the result of it all in growth and change of character, form the interest of the story.

**Polly's Secret**, by Harriet A. Nash. pp. 291. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.20 net.

An abundant sense of humor enlivens this clever book of rural life in Maine half a century ago, with its bright conversation and well-devised plot. It is only a pity that the author, with so fresh a scene and such good power of description, should not have made even more of a happy situation and well-sketched characters. Jane, the managing New England woman, with her keen sense of humor and pungent speech, is a character whom every one will appreciate.

**Mr. Pat's Little Girl**, by Mary F. Leonard. pp. 322. W. A. Wilde Co. \$1.50.

The story of a New England neighborhood, with its divisions and family quarrels. These are lightened or ended by the unconscious influence of a charming little lady who always hopes for the best in every one. Miss Leonard has a sympathetic appreciation of the higher possibilities of the imagination and of growth in children's life. The book is fanciful at times, but its characters are well set before us and the children especially are natural.

**Little Maid Marigold**, by E. H. Stooke. pp. 223. American Tract Society. 75 cents.

A pretty English story of home and school

life. The atmosphere is thoroughly religious, without, however, any touch of morbid introspection. The conversation might have been a little more natural, but perhaps children will hardly mind that.

**Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift**, by Mary Catherine Lee. pp. 116. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 85 cents.

Extraordinary beauty is the dangerous gift which has been bestowed upon Lois, a modest, unconscious Quaker girl of seventeen. How she discovered her own charms when on a visit to New Bedford relatives and the girlish temptations which followed make a pretty story with a solemn lesson in filial devotion.

**The Queen of Little Barrymore Street**, by Gertrude Smith. pp. 223. F. D. Revell Co. 75 cents net.

The atmosphere of this story is extraordinarily unreal and relaxing. The author pitchforks us without warning and without explanation into a sphere of moral and personal enthusiasms, such as the child reader is certain never to encounter on earth. So far the book is unwholesome, in spite of its high moral tone and preaching of righteousness. A good book for children must have something bracing in its atmosphere. The things that work together for righteousness must not be all good and favorable things.

**The Burges Letters**, by Edna Lyall. pp. 142. Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents net.

Through the personality of the two little Burges girls, Miss Lyall tells of her home life. This story will delight children, and older readers who have enjoyed the occasional glimpses of child life in the author's more mature work will welcome this longer study.

**The Little Colonel's Hero**, by Annie Fellows Johnston. pp. 274. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.20 net.

Admirers of the little colonel will welcome a new volume relating her experiences and adventures in a European trip and on her return to Kentucky. Miss Johnston has grace in continuance and her little heroine is no less charming in this than in the previous volume of the series. The hero is a St. Bernard dog, just such a pet and companion as the little colonel would most enjoy. An admirable book for girls from ten to fifteen.



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The Pilgrim Press

From *The Christmas Cat*

## STORIES FOR BOYS

*Little Boom*, by Mrs. Frank Lee. pp. 255. Pilgrim Press. \$1.00.

The street urchin who is the hero of this well-written tale is put clearly before us in his experiences and his growth in character. The little mother who adopts him and perseveres in care and training holds the reader's interest. The scene is in the streets of a large city, on the road with a traveling photographic van and in a quiet country neighborhood. It is a bright story, with plenty of incident, which boys will enjoy.

*The Balaster Boys*, by Blanche M. Channing. pp. 294. W. A. Wilde Co. \$1.25.

A lively account of the doings of four boys whose parents practiced the theory of letting them grow up without discipline. How they disciplined each other and how the discipline was completed by a nine-year-old girl cousin is related vivaciously. The perfections of the girl, however, are entirely beyond human probabilities.

*The Caxton Club*, by Amos R. Wells. pp. 105. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

Mr. Wells knows how to tell a story pleasantly. He has made good use of his recollections and experiences as editor in this tale of the makers of amateur newspapers. It is a slight but wholesome story which will interest boys.

*Phil and Dick*, by E. H. Lewis. pp. 291. Saalfield Pub. Co. \$1.00.

The interesting but decidedly improbable adventures of two apprentices in the United States Navy, who make unreasonable enemies, but win the high approval of their superiors, and finally achieve the height of their ambition in appointment to be gunners for life.

*Ralph Granger's Fortune*, by William Perry Brown. pp. 305. Saalfield Pub. Co. \$1.00.

Tells how the hero refused to perpetuate a feud and ran away from it, only to find it following him and getting him into difficulties from which his escape is narrow but highly fortunate.

*His Mother's Letter*, by J. M. Merrill. pp. 308. Saalfield Pub. Co. \$1.00.

A "persecuted hero" story of adventure in Michigan lumber camps. Rather less objectionable and improbable than many stories of its class.

*Larry Barlow's Ambition*, by Arthur M. Winfield. pp. 260. Saalfield Pub. Co. \$1.00.

The author claims the purpose of giving some insight into the workings of a great city fire department, but succeeds only in relating a tale of more or less thrilling plots, out of which injured innocence finally emerges triumphant.

## HISTORICAL FICTION FOR GIRLS

*On Guard*, by John Preston True. pp. 302. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.20 net.

A spirited story of Greene's campaign in the South, the third of a series of Revolutionary stories, the earlier numbers of which we have commended as they came to us. An admirable book for boys, to whom it will supply material for a real knowledge of the conditions under which our fathers won independence. We would have liked it quite as well, however, if the hero had not been quite such a paragon.

*A Little Captive Lad*, by Beulah Marie Dix. pp. 286. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

In a sense it is a historical juvenile, but the history is purely background, the interest being wholly centered upon the imaginary characters. This background is the English Civil War. The book opens in Holland and is changed to an English rural neighborhood. The hero is skillfully drawn, the characters are effectively grouped, the atmosphere of the book is wholesome.

*A Captured Santa Claus*, by Thomas Nelson Page. pp. 81. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

The scene of this dramatic and pathetic Christmas story is on the border land of Virginia during the war of the Union. The father of the interestingly sketched children is an officer in the Confederate Army. His promise of Christmas gifts and its fulfillment at great personal risk, when the lines of the Union Army have inclosed his home, form the element of the plot. It is prettily illustrated and will appeal to parents and older children.

*The Cruise of the Enterprise*, by James Otis. pp. 359. W. A. Wilde Co. \$1.50.

A tale of the undeclared naval war with France at the end of the eighteenth century. Mr. Otis has a not inconsiderable constructive gift and tells his story with spirit, but we cannot congratulate him on his character drawing of boys; of the two who appear one

tier of Ohio in the days of Indian warfare which followed the settlements after the close of the Revolution afford the background, and Miss Thompson tells her story in an interesting way. It is a capital book for girls especially, though the atmosphere of adventure and the experiences in the wilderness will appeal to boys also. The book has spirited illustrations and carries the atmosphere of history without spoiling its value as a study of imaginative characters. Elizabeth, the heroine, in whom the author has attempted the summing up of the brave and cheery virtues of the American pioneer woman, is charmingly drawn.

*Maid Sally*, by Harriet A. Cheever. pp. 279. Dana, Estes & Co. \$1.00 net.

A pretty story of a child's resolution to make the most of herself under difficult and unfavorable conditions. If the author could have made her characters speak natural and simple English instead of the strained and stilted language which they employ it would have introduced a vast improvement into the story. The scene is laid in Virginia just before the Revolution.

## TALES OF ADVENTURE

*The Adventures of Torqua*, by Charles F. Holder. pp. 282. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.20 net.

The islands that lie a few miles off the coast of Southern California have natural fascinations of many sorts and a half legendary history which Mr. Holder has utilized to good effect in this interesting story of the adventures of two exiled Spanish boys among the Indians in Santa Catalina. It is a book which boys will thoroughly enjoy. The pictures of scenes and adventures are unusually successful.

*King Mombo*, by Paul Du Chaillu. pp. 225. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

There is the making of a delightful book for boys in these recollections of personal experience of the great Western Africa forests. Strange men, strange birds and beasts fill the pages. If the author could forget to write down to juvenile readers and omit a good deal of the immense egotism of the narrative, it would take a high place among books of travel for boys. The book is handsomely illustrated.

*Bike the Skicycle*, by John Kendrick Bangs. pp. 321. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Bangs is in his true vein when he comes down from his high horse of classical burlesques for adults and lets himself out in nonsense for boys. The quality of these stories varies greatly, but at their best they belong to that precious category of delightful care-free nonsense of which the world has never had enough. The book, we think, cannot fail to please and amuse a healthy boy.

*The Wonder Ship*, by Sophie Swett. pp. 83. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

A jolly, wholesome story, such as this writer always gives us. The "Bunchberry Twins," who were not twins at all, are well worth knowing, and their adventures during their short connection with the wonder ship will please both boys and girls.

*Incaland*, by Claude H. Wetmore. pp. 309. W. A. Wilde Co. \$1.50.

A sequel to *Fighting under the Southern Cross*, with the same *dramatis personae* and much of the same setting, though nearly half the book is taken up with a journey to the Andes. A good boys' book.

*In a Case of Geld*, by P. L. Gray. pp. 156. Saalfield Co. \$1.00.

The dream of a little girl who is put under the influence of anesthetics for a slight surgical operation. With a friend she goes to Mars in a chariot which she is able to fold up like a napkin and tuck under her belt. Fantastic imagination runs riot through its



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From An Old-Fashioned Girl

is merely an embodied cowardice; and the other, the hero, soon wearies us with his introspective self-consciousness. It is not thus that boys are made, but perhaps valorous deeds in bloody battles may hold the attention of boy readers. The illustrations by William F. Stecher are notably spirited.

*Tower or Throne*, by Harriet T. Comstock. pp. 274. Little, Brown & Co.

An imaginative and much idealized biography of Queen Elizabeth in her childhood years. Perhaps it will be well for children to read such a biography as an offset to the romantic Mary Queen of Scots legend, which they are so sure to meet. Barring hero worship the author has done her work well and brings out in an interesting way the qualities of courage, patience and lofty cheerfulness, which Elizabeth manifested through trying days.

*Brave Heart Elizabeth*, by Adele E. Thompson. pp. 286. Lee & Shepard. \$1.00 net.

The paths across the mountains and the front-

pages. It is no wonder that after one of her feats of magic the author remarks, "On witnessing this, every member of the committee exhibited signs of genuine surprise." It would have been a discredit to the Martian imagination if it had been otherwise.

**A Redman of Quality**, by E. E. Billings. pp. 259. Saalfield Pub. Co., Akron, O. \$1.25.

The travels in Wyoming of a geologist and his party in search of sapphires afford the starting point for this crude but not uninteresting story. There is plenty of adventure and Indian fighting. The dialect is of the Bowery sort and the conversation anything but natural. But there is no real harm in the book.

**The Last Cruise of the Electra**, by Chas. P. Chipman. pp. 268. Saalfield Pub. Co. \$1.00.

A cross between Jules Verne and the 4th power of a dime novel. The heroes, after a series of incessant adventures, are taken on board a submarine private ship, from which they escape to learn that they are near relatives.

#### NEW EDITIONS

**An Old-Fashioned Girl**, by Louisa M. Alcott. pp. 371. Little Brown & Co. \$2.00.

**Little Women**, by Louisa M. Alcott. pp. 617. Little Brown & Co. \$2.00.

Old favorites in a fascinating new garb. The pictures give their individual character to these new and beautiful editions. *An Old Fashioned Girl* is illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith, and *Little Women* by Alice Barber Stephens. It is a pleasure to commend such good and graceful illustrative work as this, which goes far toward realizing our ideal of what children ought to have in books prepared for their enjoyment.

**Through the Looking Glass**, by Lewis Carroll, illustrated by Peter Newell. pp. 211. Harpers & Bros. \$3.00 net.

Peter Newell continues his illustrations of Alice's adventures with this elaborately and beautifully decorated edition of *Through the Looking-Glass*. His individuality as an illustrator is so marked that the books acquire value and interest through his interpretation of the text. Some of the designs are extraordinarily illuminative of Lewis Carroll's fantastic imagination. Quite as interesting as the full plates are the odd borders of the pages, with their fragments of design suggested by the fancies of the book, cleverly woven together and printed in pale olive green. One of the handsomest gift books of the season.

**The Seven Little Sisters Who Live on the Round Ball that Floats in the Air**, by Jane Andrews. pp. 119. Ginn & Co.

A pretty new edition of a book which is already a classic for children. It has broadened the horizon of hundreds of little ones by teaching them about their little sisters of other lands.

knows especially how to interest boys, and her books are deservedly popular in Sunday school libraries. The Pilgrim Press has published several of her books and we are glad to see they have bought the plates of these four from another publisher.

variety will be supplied by the expression of the reader's voice. Many mothers will like it for reading aloud. There are pictures from varied and often incongruous sources. Many are very good, a few, like John's Vision, the last of all, are quite too absurdly theatrical.

**Mary Had a Little Lamb**, by Fannie M. Dickerson and Mary Herself. pp. 96. F. A. Stokes Co. \$1.00 net.

The true history of the author of the famous lyric about Mary and her lamb. Prettily illustrated with little pictures of sheep and a few whole page plates including a portrait of Mary as a sweet-faced old lady in a cap. The story is told first by the editor and then by Mary herself and the poem is appended at the close of the book. The illustrations are by H. Alvin Owen.

**When Jesus Was Here Among Men**, by Nellie Lathrop Helm. pp. 205. Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.00.

A well-written story of child life connecting the important episodes from the baptism to the crucifixion. Blends the great events of the life of Christ with the journeys of a young brother and sister from a home in Bethany. The spirit of the book is helpful.

**Topsy and Turvys**, by Peter Newell. Century Co. \$1.00.

Peter Newell's humorous pencil seems to work either way with equal facility. These turn-over pictures illustrate the old proverb that it is a poor rule which will not work both ways. There is considerable amusement in the book, principally for the older people, though children with their delight in oddity will gather a good deal of satisfaction from the study of the quaint and humorous plates. A book which it is impossible to turn upside down, for if you do so, it is just as readable as it was before.

**Grimm Tales Made Gay**, by Guy Wetmore Carryl. pp. 142. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net.

Humorous travesties in clever verse on some of the famous fairy stories of the world. Not so much a book for boys and girls, as an appeal to the satirical sense of their elders. But children may get some fun out of the clever and humorous pictures. A book to laugh over of a sociable evening.

**Billy Whiskers, the Autobiography of a Goat**, by Frances T. Montgomery. pp. 159. Saalfield Pub. Co., Akron, O. \$1.00.

We do not in the least question that boys would extract considerable amusement from the mischief of the goat which is hero of this story. Whether it would be wholesome amusement is quite another question. A goat's capacity for mischief has been pretty well studied by the author and is often amusingly set before the reader. But, at best, the book is broad farce and the tone of it hardly such as careful parents will choose for the susceptible ears of childhood.

**Colonial Children**, selected and annotated by Albert Bushnell Hart, assisted by Blanche E. Hazard. pp. 233. Macmillan Co. 40 cents.

**Camps and Firesides of the Revolution**, selected and annotated by Albert Bushnell Hart, assisted by Mabel Hill. pp. 309. Macmillan Co. 50 cents.

**Extracts from Colonial and Revolutionary Writings**, describing the life of children and the experiences and surroundings of the fathers who fought in the war for independence. The first numbers in a series called *Source-Readers in American History*. Just the books to bring children face to face with history and the actual life and thought of those who made it. The illustrations in the latter number are



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#### RED RIDING HOOD'S GRANDMOTHER

**Heidi**, by Johanna Spyri, translated by Helene S. White. pp. 338.

**The Adventures of Baron Munchausen**, pp. 250. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Each, 60 cents.

Prettily illustrated and well made reprints of classics for the child's library, each with colored frontispiece.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

**What a Girl Can Make or Do**, by Lina Beard and Adelia B. Beard. pp. 391. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.60 net.

Under the two captions, *What a Girl Can Make*, and *Do*, the authors have gathered much useful material and suggestion in regard to handicraft, games and other amusements. The directions are clear and practical and the pictures serve admirably as helps to understanding of what is to be done. The book is a companion to *The American Girl's Handy Book* and marks the widening circle of activities to which girls nowadays are admitted. It will suggest much to a clever and resourceful child and be a companion through her girlhood years.

**The Making of a Girl**, by Eva Lovett. pp. 240. J. F. Taylor & Co. \$1.50 net. Girls who take life seriously, and they are the majority in America in spite of all the harmless fun and superficial frivolity, will enjoy the practical good sense of these conversational papers about ideals of conduct and the little practical troubles and perplexities of a life. There is an abundance of good sense often enlivened by a quiet humor. The book is prettily made, with decorative designs in green on the borders of the pages and a charming girl's portrait by way of frontispiece. It is worth bringing to the attention of Christmas book buyers who prefer to give girls something more serious than a story.

**A Child's Story of the Life of Christ**, by Helen Brown Hoyt. pp. 233. W. A. Wilde Co. \$1.25.

The story of our Lord's life paraphrased from the gospels and told as a continuous narrative in simple words for little children. Beside the dramatic power of the original the result seems at times rather colorless, but the needed



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#### MISS MUFFET AND THE SPIDER

There are several colored illustrations and the binding would please and interest a child.

**A Village Contest**, by I. T. Thurston. pp. 329. Pilgrim Press. \$1.25.

**Kent Fielding's Ventures**, by I. T. Thurston. pp. 301. Pilgrim Press. \$1.25.

**Boys of the Central**, by I. T. Thurston. pp. 272. Pilgrim Press. \$1.00.

**Don Malcolm**, by I. T. Thurston. pp. 311. Pilgrim Press. \$1.25.

Mrs. Thurston's stories are always bright, wholesome reading for young people. She



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From *Children of the Wild*

good and practical. Useful supplementary readers, better still as gifts for the child's personal ownership, and admirable for breaking the monopoly of stories in our Sunday school libraries.

### Books for Adults

#### Social Studies

These four books\* all bear directly on social questions; the first two on specific points, the last two on more general considerations. If we have many and urgent questions pressing upon us, we have also many and earnest answers brought to them. The response is as broad as the query.

Municipal government is receiving great attention, and the results are full of promise. The work of Professor Zueblin deals with the several functions of this form of government. It is interesting and chatty, and gathers by personal observation a great variety of facts from many quarters. It delivers them in an easily intelligible German English.

The second volume on Trusts is full and instructive. It approaches the subject from a great variety of points, is candid in its discussion and sound in its conclusions. It will help to a better understanding of the subject.

The four essays by Carroll D. Wright are on the themes: Religion in Relation to Sociology; The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question; The Factory as an Element in Civilization; The Ethics of Prison Labor. Of these discussions the third is perhaps the best. Considering the large information of the author and his high intent, the essays are somewhat disappointing. The expression is too vague, and the treatment too little consecutive to make them interesting.

\* American Municipal Progress, by Charles Zueblin. pp. 330. Macmillan Co. \$1.25 net.

Plain Facts as to the Trusts and the Tariff, by George L. Bohn. pp. 451. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question, by Carroll D. Wright. pp. 207. Amer. Unitarian Association. \$1.00 net.

The Citizen in His Relation to the Industrial Situation, by Henry Codman Potter. pp. 248. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.00 net.

emotional, spiritual product. The color of the landscape can no more be disclosed without sunlight than the shades of human life without the insight and revelation of sympathy, after the dry light of scientific criticism, so called, this flood of vision gives hope again.

JOHN BASCOM.

#### RELIGION

The Christian Point of View, by G. W. Knox, A. C. McGiffert and Francis Brown. pp. 89. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 60 cents net.

Three addresses by professors of Union Theological Seminary, New York. They were delivered separately, but their close relation in theme and attitude suggested their publication in company. They are representative of modern religious thought, laying emphasis upon the life and character of our Lord as source, standard, guide and authority for the personal life and the search for knowledge of Christians. The personality of the speakers is strongly marked and affords an interesting element of comparison and contrast. A helpful book both for study and Christian impulse.

Samuel and His Age, by George C. M. Douglass, D. D. pp. 276. E. & J. B. Young Co. \$2.50.

Opens with a vindication of the historical position of the book of Samuel and pronounces the critical conceptions of Robertson Smith as chiefly subjective and speculative. The transitional nature of Samuel's work as prophet and judge and the completeness of the social and political revolution

that culminated in Saul are sketched in a way to give us an excellent picture of the economic and religious conditions of this central and most interesting period.

Samuel the Prophet, by F. B. Meyer. pp. 270. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.00.

Not simply a popular paraphrase of the Scripture but a weaving of the naked wool of old facts with modern ethical illustrations and interpretations. Its value as a homiletical exposition is due to the author's attitude, which is literary rather than theological.

In Time with the Stars, by Thos. K. Beecher. pp. 165. F. H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

Parables of the spiritual life originally used by Mr. Beecher in Sunday evening services. Their order here represents their order of value. People Who Watch, The Burning Ship, The One-Stringed Fiddle, are modern parables of a sort which every child can understand and which will appeal to the experienced Christian. The others are slighter. The book will be helpful to preachers and teachers, suggesting methods for the illustration and application of Christian truth.

The Bane and the Antidote, by Rev. W. L. Watkinson. pp. 304. F. H. Revell Co. \$1.00 net.

Sermons by one of the most popular Wesleyan preachers of England. The subjects show the preacher's imaginative grasp of the problems and necessities of modern everyday Christianity. The style has movement, clarity and strength.

Reasons for Believing in Christianity, by Rev. C. A. Row. pp. 163. Thos. Whitaker. 75 cents.

The appearance of a sixth edition of Prebendary Row's book of reason for believing in Christianity marks its success and popularity. It is a book for the average man and is expressly addressed to busy people, to whom it appeals in view of the probable claims of faith upon the will and its proof in personal experience.

The Upper Currents, by Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D. pp. 270. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 65 cents net.

Dr. Miller's purpose is helpfulness toward



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From *Nathalie's Chum*

braver, stronger, truer life. His sympathy, vividness of faith and helpful devotional style have endeared his books to many readers. These new papers will continue and maintain his popularity.

*The Lesson Handbook*, by Rev. Thos. B. Neely, D. D., LL D. pp. 168. Eaton & Mains.

*The Young People's Lesson Book*, by Rev. Thos. B. Neely, D. D., LL D. pp. 238. Eaton & Mains.

*The First Lesson Book*, by Rev. Thos. B. Neely, D. D., LL D. pp. 208. Eaton & Mains.

*The Healing of Souls*, by Louis A. Banks. pp. 302. Eaton & Mains. \$1.50.

A series of revival sermons, all preached in a Methodist church of New York city during January of the present year. They have been printed practically as delivered, in the hope that qualities which made them effective for their purpose may be carried over into print. Dr. Banks's well-known qualities of directness, illustrative power and moral earnestness are well represented in the book.

#### FICTION

*Mariella; or Out-West*, by Ella Higginson. pp. 435. Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Comedy and tragedy skillfully intermingled and each intensifying the other, keen sensitiveness to the beauties of nature and varieties of character developed in country people of the East transplanted into the wonderful new West, the grinding of poverty contrasted with suddenly acquired wealth, the steady unfolding of a love story ennobling those concerned in it through unselfish triumph over temptation—all these elements combine to make a novel of unusual interest and strength. Most of the characters are true to life, a life as various in the backwoods as in the complex social fabric of the city. Mariella, the heroine, is the most difficult to account for. The purpose, as far as a novel so true to the requirements of literature can have purpose, is to demonstrate that evil hereditary influences can be overcome by a self-purifying will in companionship with a noble nature and by a mind receptive of noble truths.

*The Shadow of the Czar*, by John R. Carling. pp. 429. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Carling's adventurous story is delightful and admirable fooling. Its plot is confessedly extravagant, but the skillful interweaving of motives, the wise handling of a plot which goes forward through intricate perils to a satisfactory conclusion, will reward the reader who seeks for a pleasant hour's amusement. A little principality which becomes a pawn in the game between Russia and England, in the days preceding the Crimean War, is well sketched. The striking personality of Czar Nicolas appears upon the scene, but most of the characters are clever inventions, well selected and balanced to create the effect at which the author has aimed.

*The Intrusions of Peggy*, by Anthony Hope. pp. 387. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.

Peggy's manner of life was that of the lilies of the field, and the contrast is sharp between her clear honesty and childlike view of money and the scheming insincerity and worldliness of the young widow who shares with her the place of heroine. Another leading character is a modern version of the miser of fairy tales and Peggy's intrusions are all for the redemption of these two slaves of gold. The book lacks something of the sparkle of Mr. Hope's earlier work, but is far more serious in purpose.

*Napoleon Jackson; The Gentleman of the Plush Rocker*, by Ruth McEnery Stuart. pp. 132. Century Co. \$1.00.

Mr. Jackson, whose "mammy had been over-worked befo' he was born," and who "was marked for rest," and Rose Ann, his wife, who must surely have been marked for work, have already made friends through the pages of *The Century*. They and their associates are so real, the humor of the story is so spontaneous and the development of the plot so complete and harmonious that this attractive little book is sure of a wide popularity.

*The Little Green God*, by Caroline Atwater Mason. pp. 146. F. H. Revell Co. 75 cents.

After years of self-sacrificing service in India, a missionary returns to America to find that the idols he has brought back as curiosities appear to some of the more cultured of his neighbors as symbols of an id-idealized nature religion. He no longer wonders that he finds self-seeking pastors, frivolous, insincere

women who still call themselves Christians and churches which are only half convinced of the need of missions. His horror at finding the unspeakable cruelties and indecencies of the Hinduism he knows transferred into symbols of universal religion, his astonishment at the public teachings of the leaders of the cult are admirably pictured.

*The Queen of Quelparts*, by Archer B. Hulbert. pp. 330. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Hulbert's plot is too extravagantly impossible to hold the attention of the reader. If, however, we grant him a dispensation from the laws of cause and effect and continu-

ity in favor of fresh scenes and the swift movement of a story, there is good entertainment in the book. The Coreans are, if anything, rather more real than the Russians and Americans.

*Lavender and Old Lace*, by Myrtle Reed. pp. 267. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.

This is Miss Reed's first effort as a story-writer and her interest in affairs of the heart has full sway. She portrays three distinct types of lovers, with their varying manifestations of affection. The style is crude in some places, but the story is quietly interesting and has some touches of humor.

## BITS FROM NEW JUVENILES

### Marshmallows as a Test

In moments of great depression, either mental or physical, the niece was accustomed to apply various tests to herself, to gauge the real depth of her feeling. For, even in childhood, it is sometimes hard to know what one feels and what one thinks one feels. When she felt ill she thought of marshmallows. If she could tolerate the idea of eating one, things were not so bad with her; if not, the case was serious. It was the abhorrence of the marshmallow which had first apprised her of the approach of scarlet fever. Likewise, when she was sad, she thought of dinner and of going to bed. If neither of these two ideas gave her any pleasure she knew that desolation was at hand.—*From Humphrey's Uncle Charley* (Houghton, Mifflin).

### Sand Wells

I made a picture in the sand,  
A great, big Giant Face;  
I scooped the eyes out with my hand,  
In quite the proper place.

And then, well, well! what do you think?  
It was a great surprise;  
The Giant Face began to wink,  
And tears came in his eyes!

—*From Brown's A Pocketful of Posies* (Houghton, Mifflin).

### Girl Friends

Everything may be forgiven in a friend except disloyalty.

"What do you think about it, Mollie?"

"Just that," answered Mollie, firmly. "The girl who tells her friend's little secrets, who comments on her friend's little faults, who laughs at her friend's little defects, is but a hypocrite in addition to being unworthy of the friendship she claims."—*From Lovett's Making of a Girl* (J. F. Taylor).

### Did You Ever

Did you ever see a gopher  
A-sitting on a sopher  
A-sitting on a sopher and  
A-curling of his hair?  
He frizzles it so frizzily,  
He squizzles it so squizzily,  
His brain is turning dizzily  
To find himself so fair.

—*From Richard's Hurdy-Gurdy* (Dana Estes).

### A Necessity in Boston

Every woman, young and old, except myself, carried a little cloth bag, most of them shaped like school satchels held together by their leather handles. I felt as though I were out without some necessary article of clothing, not a hat or anything that might ever be superfluous, but something as dreadful to want as the waist of my dress, for instance. I certainly must get a bag if I want to be respectable—I wonder if Boston policemen arrest girls who go out without bags, if they

are alone?—*From Taggart's Wyndham Girls (Century)*.

### A Great Confidér

"Jane," said Polly, hoping to create a diversion, "Sam tells you most everything, don't he?"

"Well," Jane replied, cautiously, "I s'pose 'taint possible for anybody to be round where Sam is a great while and not get the heft of what he knows. He's a great confidér, is Sam."—*From Nash's Polly's Secret* (Little, Brown).

### If

If it was always as easy to be good as it is sometimes, how good I would be!—*From H. A. Dornfield's Summer* (Little, Brown).

### "It"

A wee little worm in a hickory-nut  
Sang happy as he could be,  
"O, I live in the heart of the whole round  
world,  
And it all belongs to me!"

—*From Riley's Book of Joyous Children* (Scribner).

### How to Write Letters

Just prop my picture up in front of you and look me in the eyes and begin to talk. Tell me all the little things that most people leave out; what he said and she said on the way to the picnic, and how Betty looked in her daffodil dress, with the sun shining on her brown curls. Write as if you were making pictures for me, so that when I read I can see everything you are doing.—*From Johnston's Little Colonel's Hero* (Page).

### A Boy and a Man

"Nonsense," said Bikey, "you'd soon get tired of it. It wouldn't take long for a ceiling like that to drive a man crazy."

"That's so," put in the landlord. "But there are lots of things that would drive a man crazy that wouldn't drive a boy crazy—like trumpets and whistles. When it comes to things like that, boys are much stronger than men"—*From Bangs's Bikey the Skycycle* (Riggs Pub. Co.).

### Moccasins

"I should think moccasins would be cold in winter," I said, as I looked at him.

"Ef ye keep 'em well stuffed with deer's hair er dry leaves they're comfertable an' warm, but when it comes wet weather why then wearin' moccasins is just about a decent way o' goin' barefoot."—*From Thompson's Brave Heart Elizabeth* (Lee & Shepard).

### Thin People

When you hear somebody say another is as thin as er rail, they don't mean er fence rail at all, but this kind er bird that I'm talkin' erabout, which is as flat edgewise as your hand.—*From Baskett's Sweetbriar and This tledown* (W. A. Wilde).

## The Conversation Corner

### More About Horses

YOU remember our "pair of ponies" last week, and that we were referred to Mr. Marsh of the Sunday School Society as to the intelligence of "Tony," the Aroostook missionary horse. Well, just after I had read the proof of that corner, I suddenly met Mr. M. on Beacon Street, and asked him if he ever heard of a horse who always stopped before crossing a railroad track. He confirmed the account fully, and added a still more remarkable thing, that when he went with the home missionary over the same road on Sunday "Tony" went right along without offering to stop—he knew that the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad kept the Sabbath day and ran no trains over the "Fish River Extension!"

I noted a similar thing the other day, when I stopped a *walk-away* horse, who seeing he had no passengers for his hack started homeward from the station. When the boy-driver came up, he asked me to ride up the hill with him. The horse did not stop at the watering trough as usual, because, the boy said, that was his last forenoon trip and they were going home to dinner. From his last train of the day, "the 6.48," he did the same thing, the boy told me, but on all other trips he stopped to drink. Do horses think?

### THE MOST WONDERFUL HORSE OF ALL

His name is JIM KEY, as spelled by himself, and he has been on exhibition several weeks at the Mechanics Fair. It was Saturday when I visited him, and there was a crowd of children there, including, I hope, many Cornerers—I recognized two or three. But for the thousands who were not there I wish to describe this wonderful horse. He is a bay in color, an "Arabian and Hambletonian" in breed, and eleven years old; he was raised in the South, where his former owner and present manager, Dr. William Key (a veterinary surgeon), seeing his intelligence spent years in training him.

When I told the doctor that I was watching the performance for the children he kindly gave me a seat inside the rail, right down in front of the platform, for I was anxious to see if there were any signs by which the horse knew what to do. After a short speech by the manager—beginning, "Ladies, Gentlemen and Children"—the horse went and picked up a bell with his teeth and marched across the platform, shaking it vigorously. Then came his spelling lesson. From a rack at the rear of the platform he took out with his lips any letters asked for by the manager or the audience and handed it—or *lipped* it—to him. "Spell your name," said the doctor. He brought one letter after another and gave them to the Southern boy who was assistant (a nice boy too—I got acquainted with him afterward) and he placed them in the small rack in front. But when Jim

brought the last letter of his name, Y, he put it in its proper place himself, as you see in the picture.

"Spell Boy." He spelled it as quick and easy as you could! "Spell Girl." He did that. "Now make it Girls." He immediately added the s. Then six little boys from the audience were asked to come down in front and spell against the horse, the prize being a dollar bill, which Jim brought from a drawer. Hard words were put out which the boys would not be sure of—but Jim knew them by heart! *Isaiah* was one. "Ewe, a female sheep," was another. The boys spelled it yew, yue, yewe, etc.; Jim spelled it right, and carried off the prize and put it in his chest. I will say here that after lunch I went in again to Jim's performance, and again the next week and heard other words given out by the audience, all of which were spelled correctly, except one which the horse understood as *Burt*, and so spelled. But when the man said he

less 12 was called for, and he gave Stanley 18 at once. A minute after some one asked for 3 times 6, and without looking at the rack Jim remembered (?) that he had just put it in the boy's hands, and went to him for it.

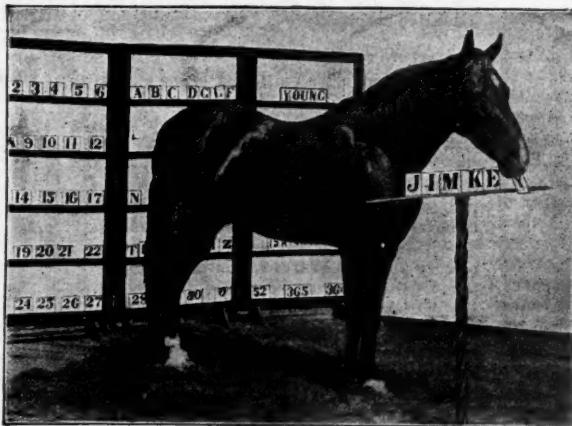
Only once was there any approach to a mistake. The question was, 5 times 4, and Jim brought 24, but apparently saw his error at once, going back for 20, and giving a funny little jump with his fore feet, as much as to say, "Do excuse me—what a fool I was!" Several times he added and subtracted in the same example, as 9 and 8, less 4, when he brought 13. The climax was reached when some one called out, "Take 7 from 4." Jim listened but did not stir, only to shake his head gravely, meaning, "No, sir, you can't fool me!" In the same way he shook a prompt negative when asked to divide 27 by 4. As far as I could make out he heard every question, reasoned it out just as one of you boys, eleven years old, would do, and gave the answer. He was limited in these operations to 30, probably having never practiced any higher than that.

From a set of post office pigeonholes, on one side of the platform, he would take out a letter as called for and carry it across to a set of drawers, also labeled, and deposit it in one of them. "Letter for Jim," said the little fellow beside me, and Jim took one from his own box and put it in the designated drawer, perhaps A B. When that performance was over he pulled down the roll-top and closed the office. He was equally good as a cash boy, the drawer and bringing pieces of money, as requested—a nickel, a dime, a quarter, a half-dollar, a silver dollar or bill. "Get a silver dollar," shouted out the boy with me, who had become so intensely interested in the lesson that he forgot himself and the great audience. Jim brought it in his teeth. "Now show it to the audience—grin," said the doctor, and he grinned! It was offered to the boy if he would take it from the horse's mouth, and the little fellow stepped up and pulled away. "Pull with both hands," said the doctor. But Jim would not let it go, kept the dollar and put it in his own drawer.

Small cards of different colors were placed in the small rack, and he would pick out any card called for—red, green, blue, etc., as fast as they could be named. Another curious feat—performed with his teeth—was to put his head away down into a glass jar of water, and, without drinking a drop, pick up a silver dollar and show it to the audience. He was told to put that dollar in his safe, and to bring a towel from a drawer, with which the doctor carefully wiped the water from his face, and put into his mouth an extra bit of apple, after which he opened the drawer and replaced the towel.

Did any of you see "Jim Key"? He goes to Syracuse next—look for him, New York Cornerers!

Mr. Martin



## In and Around Chicago

## Work Among Foreigners

It was happy thought of the business committee to ask the ministers to devote a morning to work done by brethren preaching to our churches in other tongues than English. First came a report from Rev. Mr. Marnavian, who has been refused permission to return to Harpoot as a minister, and who, after working in the woods of Wisconsin and Michigan, has come to Chicago at the solicitation of Professor Taylor to work among his Armenian countrymen. Meetings have hitherto been held in rooms furnished by The Commons, but steps have now been taken toward securing an organization and a place where meetings can be held at any time. There are about 200 Armenians in the city, as many more in Waukegan, to whom Mr. Marnavian also ministers, and another hundred in the vicinity. The Gregorian Church has also taken steps to reach those of its members who have wandered from the faith and fallen into immoral habits, so that few of these Armenians will be neglected.

Rev. D. Prucha spoke for the Bohemians, of whom there are 200,000 in the city. Half of this number are Roman Catholics, of the remaining half many are indifferent toward religion, some openly opposed to it. Several unbelieving papers are published, and through them every possible effort is made to weaken faith in Christianity as a revealed religion. Perhaps 20,000 Bohemians are reached by the different denominations now at work among them. The Sunday school in our own mission, so long under the care of Dr. E. A. Adams, is large and prosperous. Mr. Prucha says that the only limit to the number of boys he can reach is his lack of helpers and of funds to provide the literature the boys need. To the moral character of the Bohemians Mr. Prucha bore high testimony. Their family life is chaste. They are industrious, temperate, thrifty. They seek to own their homes and are not unwilling, even where they have broken away entirely from the Roman Catholic Church, to listen to the claims of Protestantism. While some of the young people prefer preaching in English, the majority prefer that it should be in Bohemian. There were no reports of what is done for the Poles. In fact, Congregationalists are doing nothing for them, although it is estimated that there are at least 100,000 of them here.

Rev. Mr. Erickson, pastor at Cragin, spoke for the Swedes, among whom we have several churches and Sunday schools, and Professor Jernberg for the larger relations of the Norwegian and Scandinavian work. From him we learned that there is a Swedish Missionary Alliance which supports 115 missionaries, who in China work in connection with Inland Mission and have stations in Japan, India and East Africa, and that for the support of these missionaries the Swedish churches, 102 in number, with a membership of between four and five thousand, are contributing from \$20,000 to \$22,000 a year. Of this society Professor Risberg of the seminary is secretary. The Swedish mission churches, which are in sympathy with the Congregationalists, between 200 and 300 in all, have a membership in the United States of about 12,000. In addition there are perhaps seventy independent churches, which are Congregational in every thing except name. These have a membership of nearly 5,000. Although the Norwegian churches were not specially mentioned by Professor Jernberg, from other sources it was learned that they are as prosperous as the Swedish.

Interesting and encouraging were the accounts of what is being done among the Germans, although few of the pastors of these churches were present. There are six or eight of these churches and missions in the city, all of them doing well and some of them entirely self-supporting. The Germans are

jealous for a pure gospel, and they will not tolerate any preaching which seems to them a departure from evangelical truth.

## A Pleasant Service

Sunday, Nov. 9, Dr. Loba commemorated the tenth anniversary of his settlement over First Church, Evanston. Mr. Dewhurst of Chicago preached in the morning, and at the second service pastors of other churches in Evanston were present to give congratulations. Dr. Loba has a strong hold on the affections of his people and has made his ministry in Evanston one of wide-reaching influence.

## Greetings to the Blatchfords

On Nov. 11 the ladies of New England Church gave Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blatchford and their daughter a reception. They have been absent in England more than two years, and it seemed fitting to ask the members of the church for which Mr. and Mrs. Blatchford have done so much, and of which for so many years they have been conspicuous members, to gather and give them a hearty welcome. Friends and professors of the seminary embraced the privilege of adding their welcome. The Blatchford home for years has been the center of a cordial and extensive hospitality.

## Removal of Professor Loeb

The University of California is the gainer, the University of Chicago the loser, in the removal of Prof. Jacques Loeb, the physiologist, from Chicago to the Pacific coast. Professor Loeb is one of the ablest, if not the ablest, physiologist in the country. He is the man for whom it has been claimed that he has discovered the secret of life. Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, it is said, has sent \$25,000 for a laboratory and an aquarium, and another generous Californian has provided for his salary. Professor Loeb takes two of his assistants with him. He goes because of the better facilities furnished for his work, and because he has long felt that he would like to be on the seacoast.

## Strikes

Several which were threatened have been averted through conference between employers and their men. Thus the wages of the switchmen on seventeen roads entering the city have been raised three and four cents an hour, adding in this way nearly or quite a million dollars to the yearly income of the switchmen. The strike in Morgan and Wright's Rubber Tire Factory has not been successful. The factory will be closed, probably indefinitely, and the work hitherto done here be taken elsewhere. The management claim that the books show a loss for several months and consequent inability to pay higher wages. Rather than attempt any settlement of the difficulty they prefer to close what has been one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. Over 700 people are thrown out of work.

## Strike in the Schools

One of the most curious strikes on record is that of the pupils in Miss McKeon's room in the Andrew Jackson School. Miss McKeon was ordered to take back a boy who had used bad language in her presence, and whom she said was vitiating the morals of her other pupils. Charges of immorality have been brought against the principal, who took the side of the boy. The parents and the trustees of the school seem to be in favor of Miss McKeon. The board of education sustains the principal and has suspended the teacher with the loss of a month's pay, and ordered her transfer to another school. In consequence, the pupils of her room refused to attend school, and for a time matters were serious.

Chicago, Nov. 15.

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## In and Around New York

## The Manhattan-Brooklyn Conference

It met Nov. 13 at Pilgrim Church, Harlem, Rev. F. E. Ramsdell, pastor. Nearly all its forty-five churches were represented. The White Plains Church and Bethesda of New Rochelle were admitted to the conference. Essentials of a Successful Prayer Meeting were discussed by Messrs. Chase, Brown, Cragin and Dr. Cadman.

A bountiful supper was served by the ladies of Pilgrim Church. The evening discussion on The Benefits of the Proposed Federation of the Work of the Congregational Missionary Societies was a consideration of the report of the committee of fifteen. Mr. Charles A. Hull pointed out the benefits which would result with the adoption of the committee's recommendations. Drs. Stimson, Dewey, McLeod and Mr. Kephart spoke, as did President Capen of the American Board. Most of the speakers favored the proposed federation and the report of the committee was unanimously approved. On motion of Dr. Stimson it was decided to discuss the matter further at the next conference.

This conference embraces the churches of our order in Greater New York, by far the greatest stronghold of Congregationalism in America. It is an inspiration to hear the long roll-call and to see in the answering reports for the year how steadily and certainly the kingdom is coming on the far-flung battle line.

## To Foster Fellowship

The Brooklyn Brotherhood of Congregational Ministers has just been initiated, Drs. McLeod, Kent and Baylis being leading spirits. Organization has not yet been perfected, as but one meeting, and that somewhat informal, has been held. It is planned to lunch together the second Monday in each month, a paper and discussion to follow. The object is to foster a fraternal spirit among Brooklyn ministers. Among those interested are Drs. Cadman, Dewey, Lyman, and Rev. Messrs. Harmon, Welcher, Dyott, Allen, Henry, George, Herald, King and Chase.

## A Sociological Institute

When Dr. Josiah Strong withdrew from the leadership of the Evangelical Alliance he entered upon a work modest in scope, but of high ambition. He early associated with him Dr. W. H. Tolman, and their league for social and industrial betterment has developed after four years into the American Institute for Social Service. Organization was completed last week at the city home of Miss Helen Gould, with Dr. Strong as president, Mr. Tolman, director, and Spencer Trask, treasurer. Ex-Mayor Hewitt is a vice-president. The new plans provide for fifty collaborators and departments numbering nearly a dozen. How to make these of real service has been learned during the past four years. Among those present at the launching of the national organization were Presidents Woolley of Mt. Holyoke and Thomas of Bryn Mawr, Dr. Washington Choate, Miss Grace Dodge and the Hon. Horace Plunkett, who has been elected a collaborator resident in Ireland.

## Help for Oppressed Finland

Mr. Blomgren, pastor of the Finnish Mission in Harlem, asks aid for the Finns in his mother country who are suffering from famine. He says that they are sorely oppressed by Russian officials, and the little with which they might help themselves is taken to pay exorbitant taxes and to support the Russian governor. The Finns are emigrating to this country at the rate of about 300 a week, and about 1,500 have already settled near the mission at 129th Street and Park Avenue. It has already about seventy members, with over 100 average attendance. C. N. A.

February to lecture on Babylonian history before Harvard, Yale, University of Chicago, Union Theological Seminary students, and in the Lowell Institute Course, Boston.

## Christian News from Everywhere

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has been chosen Lyman Beecher lecturer on preaching at Yale University, 1903.

Ambassador Choate unveiled a window in memory of Bishop Simpson in Wesley's Chapel, London, last week, the same being a gift from American Methodists.

The Buenos Ayres Y. M. C. A., though less than a year old, has 250 members, of many nationalities and representing seventeen denominations, beside men of no religious affiliations.

Newark, N. J., is an old city. But many of its present inhabitants are not like the Pilgrims from the colony of Connecticut who first settled it and gave it a Christian stamp. Last week a canvass by the county Bible society revealed in a given section of the city 650 families out of 3,000 without church connections, and one family in seven without Bibles or any desire to have the book.

Rev. F. B. Meyer has been cordially welcomed on his evangelistic tours of the northern capitals of Europe. In Copenhagen hundreds of young men were unable to get into the meeting designed for them, while 2,000 young women listened to him in one of the large churches. At Christiania vast audiences attended his preaching services, and drawing-room meetings have been of interest to the upper classes; while the queen of Sweden was present at a Bible reading near Stockholm.

The matter of marriage and divorce came before the General Synod of the Anglican Church in Canada recently. The clergy were prohibited from performing ceremonies in which marriage with a wife's sister or with a deceased wife's sister is sought by men. On the issue of forbidding the clergy to solemnize marriages between persons either of whom shall have been divorced from one who is living at the time of such solemnization the bishops and the clergy were for it, but the laity were against it, and so the matter remains as it is now.

## An Iowa Installation

Rev. Robert L. Marsh has been minister in charge of First Church, Burlington, over three years. At the request of the church, to secure greater assurance of permanency in the relations that have proved so profitable, he was installed Nov. 7. Mr. Marsh simply but earnestly related his religious experience and frankly and clearly set forth his religious belief. The questions asked he answered

with absolute candor. The council unanimously voted to install. Three Burlington pastors of other denominations took occasion to express their warm personal regard for him as a brother minister and to speak in high terms of his excellent work since coming to Burlington.

The venerable Rev. J. Marsh of Lincoln, Neb., father of Mr. Marsh, served on the council, and to judge by his happy face enjoyed the occasion to the full. Dr. William Salter, for more than fifty-six years pastor of this church, gave the true apostolic flavor to the service by his touching and beautiful installing prayer.

Mr. Marsh not only is the son of a clergyman, but he has three brothers in the active ministry. He is a man of strong and penetrating mental grasp, alert to the movement of the modern mind, sympathetic with advancing scholarship, while devoutly spiritual both in temper and philosophy. He is an impressive, thoughtful and eloquent preacher.

The church at Burlington is to be congratulated upon the happy settlement of so able and devoted a servant of God. For more than a half century under the leadership of Dr. Salter, Iowa's best beloved and most eminent citizen, the church has fulfilled its mission in behalf of "things true, pure, honorable and of good report." There is every prospect that under Mr. Marsh its noble record will be sustained.

C. E. P.

The tale of the group of disaffected Zulu Christians who sought a Jewish lawyer for advice as to how to form a Christian congregation caused mirth at the Oberlin meeting.

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## The Home and Its Outlook

### The Public Library as a Philanthropy for Children

BY WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH

The broadening scope of the public school, which has of late reached out to touch the home and the time of children out of school, is apparently about to be accompanied by a similar broadening in the use of the public library. A refreshing illustration of possibilities in this direction is seen in the activities of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Not only is there a children's room in the central library, but there are children's librarians in all of the five branches. Members of the staff are also especially assigned to work with schools and the home libraries. Interest in children's reading has been central in the efforts of the managers of this library from the very beginning. The librarian has issued the best annotated list of children's books, and prints from time to time special lists appropriate to the season of the year or suggestive to fathers and mothers in the purchase of books for the home. An effort is being made to make more than the conventional grading between the children's and the adult's department. The librarian, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, recently said, with truth, "Boys' interests are varied and easily reached, but it is hard to know what is wholesome and at the same time attractive reading for the girls of thirteen and fourteen who want morbid and sentimental reading." The staff of the children's department and the students of the training school, with their interchanges of experience and observations, do much toward solving the problem. Meanwhile the head of the department selects and places on the children's shelves books written by adults, but within the interest and experience of the young people. The result is that few leave the children's room without having read some standard adult literature.

This library was the first to offer the story hour for children. The purpose was to introduce to literature children who were too young to read with comfort themselves. The Norse myths were told this year, being more popular than the Greek legends related last year. The number of children to whom stories were told this year was 7,384, an increase over last year of 2,000.

It was found that stories could be told to mixed groups of boys and girls under ten years of age, but that older children who refused to listen to stories were glad to hear books read aloud. Beyond this age it was necessary to separate the boys and girls into two distinct groups. These reading circles have no organization. A certain hour is appointed for the reading, those come who will and promptness and quiet are the only requisites for membership. In addition to the story and reading hours at the library the same plan has been introduced into the schools, thus reaching children from all the districts of the city.

The library also supplies forty-five schools with books. The collection for

that purpose numbers over 10,000 volumes. Special bulletins, the story hour and informal book talks have done much to increase the circulation in the homes.

The attempt to reach the home and the children is carried still further through thirty home library groups and eleven library clubs. This is a direct effort to compete with the dime novel. In the home library bookcases are included volumes not only for youths who read but for fathers, mothers and the little children of the family. One bookcase was sent for circulation among the night watchmen in a certain mill.

The most novel and interesting feature of the work among children is the clubs. The social settlement idea is the one which has been carried out in their organization. These clubs and the home libraries are conducted by about fifty volunteer visitors. In some clubs regular programs are prepared and different authors are studied. In others the time of the meetings is devoted to story-telling, reading, sewing, music, manual training, games and gymnastics. Occasional excursions are taken and Christmas gifts and Christmas trees are furnished the children in some groups and clubs. One ward school board deemed the library club so much a part of the educational forces of the city that it furnished for its use a room in the school building. Miss Gertrude Sackett is delegated to superintend this work, and further information can be obtained from her regarding it. During last summer nearly 4,000 volumes were circulated among the nine summer playgrounds. A summer playground issued 117 volumes in one day.

All this work among children has had a wholesome effect in the community. It impresses upon the people that the library is not a city institution supported for them and conducted by a board, like the pumping station, but an organization in which all have mutual interest. This is shown by the willingness of volunteers to serve as visitors and by the gifts of home libraries, and funds for conducting the district clubs. Behind all this work and constantly furnishing skilled helpers to it is the Training School for Children's Librarians, of which Miss Frances Jenkins Olcott is director.

### Good Games for Thanksgiving

After dinner has been eaten and old and young gather for an afternoon's frolic the question comes up, "What games shall we play?" Pinning the head on the turkey is productive of much fun. It is an adaptation of the old donkey tail-pinning contest. Each guest is given a numbered head, and after being blindfolded and turned around three times, is told to pin it on the headless paper turkey. The one who makes the closest connection may receive as reward a wishbone stick pin, if a woman, or a wishbone key-ring, if a man, while a consolation gift for the one who has gone farthest afield may be a turkey feather duster or a turkey-red bandanna.

### Nut Races

A peanut race which is as exciting to the players as it is absurd to spectators is played thus: Two persons race together. Each re-

ceives a peanut, a match, and a minute in which to roll the peanut around the room, using the match as a propeller. There are no rules, except that the nut can be touched with the match only and that the entire room must be skirted. A time limit of more than a minute may be necessary. When all of the party have had turns at racing, the winners in the different contests form a tournament, which lasts until a single player remains in the field. This man or woman becomes champion.

Another race consists in carrying peanuts across a long room on the flat blade of a table knife. The two players thrust the knives into a pile of nuts on one table and must carry those taken up on the knife to a stand at the other end. If any are dropped they must be picked up with the knife held in one hand, and deposited on the second table before making a fresh start. Two or three minutes may be allowed for each race and the winner is he who transfers the greatest number of nuts.

### Pin Contests

An entirely novel series of contests recently described in *The Modern Priscilla* requires only a few papers of common pins as paraphernalia. Each player starts in with twenty-five pins. The first game is to drop pins singly in such a way that they will stick upright in the carpet. One person at a time is called out to drop his pins, standing perfectly upright and holding his arm straight out from the shoulder. Bending and stooping are prohibited.

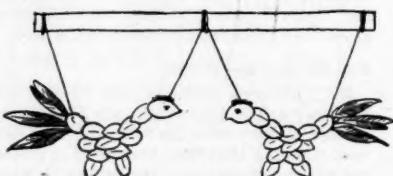
An orange-spearing contest may follow. Oranges are placed upon the floor in one corner. Each person in turn picks up an orange on a common pin and runs with it so poised around the room. This is far from easy. The successful ones are those who make the circuit of the room without disaster.

Guests now draw up their chairs in a circle and each receives a pincushion and a handful of pins to make a design on the cushion. A prize may be offered for the most artistic result.

An amusing free-for-all may close the pin games. Each person gets down on the carpet and attempts to form a straight line by sticking his fifty pins upright side by side. The first person who completes his line announces the fact, and if his work is pronounced by a judge perfectly true he wins the race. But if his line is not straight, or does not contain the whole fifty pins, he drops out of the contest, which continues until some player achieves the end.

### Pumpkin Seed Roosters

Turkeys made of potatoes are a modern idea for Thanksgiving souvenirs, but these funny pumpkin seed roosters are an old-fashioned toy which made the children of long



ago laugh with delight. To make them, string on strong linen thread dry pumpkin seeds as indicated in the picture; ink the eyes, add red yarn for the comb and feathers for the tail, then sew a thread through the head and tail for suspension purposes. They may be used for dinner favors and after dinner fastened to sticks and made to perform amusing antics to add to the general merriment.

## For the Children

## The Crooked Pumpkin

BY SOPHIE SWETT

"I want you to take the big pumpkin down to the minister's, this morning, James Albert," said Aunt Lucretia. "It's almost time to be thinking of Thanksgiving pies."

The big pumpkin! Peggy looked across the breakfast table at James Albert and the tears started to her eyes, tears of sympathy. James Albert could not allow himself to cry; he was twelve and meant to be a man. But he turned so pale that you saw all at once how very freckled he was.

The Brambleton boys were to have processions that autumn, it being a presidential election year.

James Albert was very patriotic and he was anxious that the hill boys should have the finest procession that ever was seen in Brambleton. The village boys always had outdone them and James Albert intended to change that state of things.

Jack-o'-lanterns were the torchlights to be carried in the processions, and James Albert had begun in the spring to try to get the biggest pumpkin that ever was grown for a Jack-o'-lantern. Uncle Enoch had given him a piece of land for his own and he had planted it to pumpkins and hoed and tended it as carefully as Aunt Lucretia tended her flower garden. But for some reason that no one could understand those pumpkins would not grow large; or, at least, only one of them did and that one, queerly enough, was misshapen.

Pumpkins are not often crooked, but that was as crooked as some of the pears on the old tree at the end of the lane. What made pumpkins grow crooked? James Albert read agricultural papers by the light of his candle, after he had gone up stairs at night, to find out that he might avoid such a disappointment in future—he was private about it because Grandpa teased him a little about his farming—but not one of the papers told why pumpkins grew crooked.

Uncle Enoch raised only one very large pumpkin that year. That was, as Peleg the hired man declared, "a whacker." It had been expected to take the prize at the county fair, but after all there had been larger ones.

When the big pumpkin had come back from the fair James Albert had found courage to ask Uncle Enoch to give it to him for a Jack-o'-lantern. Aunt Lucretia didn't believe in Jack-o'-lanterns at all; she thought it was wasteful to scoop out the insides of pumpkins that would

make good pies. Peggy thought that Aunt Lucretia would tell Uncle Enoch not to let James Albert have the big pumpkin. Uncle Enoch looked at him when he asked; he gave him the look that made you feel little; "as if you were all dwindling away," as James Albert afterwards told Peggy.

"I expect your aunt will want that to send to the minister's," he said. "If she shouldn't—why then I'll think about it."

"It's his President, too; his politics are the same as mine. You would think he would want to let me have it," James Albert said to Peggy.

Grandpa taught James Albert his politics and was his great ally. James Albert thought he might have got the pump-

kin if Grandpa had not gone down to Cherryfield visiting.

Now the last hope was gone. Aunt Lucretia did want the big pumpkin to send to the minister's. It was the fashion in Brambleton to send the nicest things one had to the minister's.

"Why, James Albert, it's your crooked pumpkin!" cried his sister. "How could you make such a mistake? We must go back!"

The boy looked at Peggy and there was in his suddenly reddened face the strangest expression she had ever seen there. It was a guilty look. James Albert had always been a pretty good boy. He had certainly never been deceitful or dishonest.

He put the cover over the pumpkin and pushed the go cart on again. He turned his guilty face back towards Peggy, who leaned motionless against the bridge railing. "You have to do things for your country," he said, in a voice so gruff and hoarse that it scarcely sounded like James Albert's.

"You don't have to do mean and deceitful and wicked things for any thing!" cried Peggy. "I shan't go with you, any way!"

"You needn't. You don't know anything about patriotism; you're only a girl," said James Albert, crushingly, as he pushed the go cart on. "A crooked pumpkin is just as good to make pies of any way; but you can't—can't serve your country with it," he added.

James Albert would have liked to convince Peggy that he was right; he thought a good deal of her opinion, although she was only a girl and would not be ten until next spring. But he went resolutely on to the minister's with his crooked pumpkin instead of the one that

Aunt Lucretia had told him to carry.

Peggy turned and walked homeward with her thinking cap on. Just before Grandpa went away to Cherryfield she had heard him read something to James Albert out of a newspaper and explain carefully what it meant. "Serve your country with clean hands," that was what Grandpa had read. It meant, Grandpa had said, that a man who served his country should never, never do anything mean or dishonorable. Peggy climbed upon the old secretary in Grandpa's room and looked through a pile of *Worlds* to find the article. She cut out that one line, when she found it, and went and pasted it right across the face of the little Waterbury clock on James Albert's bureau where he couldn't help seeing it.

James Albert wouldn't speak to her all that day or the next. But then, he



The Jack-o'-lantern procession

scarcely spoke to any one. Aunt Lucretia said he must have a dose of rhubarb if he didn't feel better by another day. After school the next afternoon Peggy saw him going towards the minister's again with something in the go-cart covered with the piece of rubber blanket. James Albert would be pretty sure to be sorry and do right even without that line upon his clock! thought Peggy.

She ran to meet him, and she wanted to put her arms around his neck, but James Albert didn't like to have her do that.

"I asked Uncle Enoch and you can take the big drum," said Peggy, wise enough not to mention pumpkins. James Albert's face brightened a little; he had not dared to ask for the drum. Uncle Enoch would do almost anything for Peggy.

"And a mean little pumpkin for a Jack-o'-lantern! I think, now, that my crooked one would have been nice and funny, but it's made into pies," said James Albert, dismally. He had been good, but he wasn't happy yet.

Grandpa came home the next day.

Aunt Lucretia read a note from the minister's wife at the supper-table. "She thanks me for the big pumpkin. What does she mean about my sending her a crooked one, too?" said Aunt Lucretia in a puzzled tone. "She says it made the nicest pies she ever tasted; she thinks crooked pumpkins must be the best, like crooked pears."

James Albert laid down his gingerbread and told the whole story. He was very manly. He made no excuses for himself—but Peggy put in those! Aunt Lucretia was disposed to be severe. She said she didn't know what he didn't deserve. But Grandpa interposed, gently:

"He has been sorry and done all he could to repair the wrong, Lucretia; no more is asked of us older and wiser ones," he said. "I wish I had written to you, James Albert, that it was Billy Atkins, down at Cherryfield, whose pumpkin won the prize and I had bought it of him for a Jack-o'-lantern for your procession."

James Albert turned red and then white and rushed away from the table. Peggy found him face down upon the hayloft and tried to comfort him.

"You were sorry and carried the right pumpkin, so you will serve your country with clean hands! And Grandpa says the prize pumpkin is a *whacker!*" she said.

James Albert sat up and a gleam of brightness appeared upon his dejected face.

"But—but a fellow wishes he hadn't done the mean thing," he said. "'A soldier,' Grandpa says, 'obeys orders whether he likes them or not and never does a mean thing!' It makes you feel small to do mean things—and I'd rather be big inside than to have a big Jack-o'-lantern!"

Lord of the harvest, all is Thine;  
The rains that fall, the suns that shine,  
The seed once hidden in the ground,  
The skill that makes our fruits abound;  
New every year,  
Thy gifts appear;  
New praises from our lips shall sound.  
—J. H. Gurney.

One never realizes his mortality as long as his mother lives.—*Bishop Spalding.*

## The Thanksgiving of Little Priscilla

The turkey now is dressed and baked;  
The pies, a goodly store,  
Are set upon the pantry shelf.  
Fresh sand is on the floor.  
I must prepare my heart this night,  
Before I kneel and pray.

With proper gratitude to meet  
Our blest Thanksgiving Day.



I will be thankful,  
thus, because  
The fields were  
blest with rain,  
And from the hill-lot father reaped  
A goodly yield of grain.

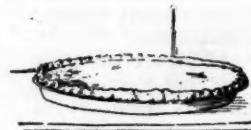
That peace is over all the land,  
With plenteous food to spare.

Also for Brother John's escape  
Last winter from the Bear.



I will be thankful, then, to go  
Unto God's House of Prayer.  
(I wish the House were not so cold,  
But fires were sinful there.)  
I will be thankful that I hear  
A sermon wise and true.  
(I wish it would not be so long,  
But that is sinful, too.)

I will be thankful when we meet  
About our well-spread board.  
A gracious thing it is, I trow,  
In feasts to praise the Lord!  
And that mine hands have made (I trust  
Not vain nor proud am I)  
This year the crown of all our feast—  
A goodly Pumpkin Pie.



I will be thankful—oh, so much!  
For my Grandmother dear.  
They said she might arrive this night—  
If that the chaise I hear?  
Down by the oaken stair I'll creep,  
And hark—'tis true! 'tis true!  
Oh, I am thankful most of all,  
Dear Grandmother, for you!



Written for The Congregationalist by Mabel Earle.

Illustrations by Josephine Bruce.

## A Story of Idealized Experience\*

### IX. The Source and Means of Victory

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING

The journey of every life has its valleys of humiliation and its mountain tops from which the celestial city may be seen. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress is not more true to experience than the story of the Israelites in the book of Judges. The career of Gideon is a mirror of individual experience. It shows us:

1. *A time of depression* [Judges 6: 11-15]. Seven years Israel had been under bondage to Midian. The country had been swept bare by the conquerors. The people had been deprived of weapons of defense. It seemed a mockery for an Israelite to be congratulated on his condition. Young Gideon was trying to thresh out a little wheat secretly to keep it from marauding Midianites, when he was told that he was a mighty and brave man and that his God was with him. He pointed, in reply, to the poverty of his family and tribe, to his own insignificance, and to the misery of the people in contrast to their past prosperity and independence.

Life seems small and mean when we have been defeated in our plans, when poverty oppresses us, when no one seems interested in our prospects, and when hope seems to have deserted those most intimate with us. Men often have fallen into the condition where words of cheer are met by Gideon's exclamation, "If Jehovah is with us, why then is all this fallen us?"

2. *The impulses of hope* [vs. 14-35]. While Gideon, hiding from bands of robbers, was struggling to get a little wheat to eat, God turned towards him [v. 14], promised him power to smite the Midianites [v. 16], answered his prayer for a sign [vs. 17, 21], and gave him assurance of safety, that his communing with Jehovah would not harm but would bless him [v. 23].

Thus the new hope of the discouraged youth was kindled by a sense of God's presence acknowledged, by prayer and its answer and by a new sense of the value of his life for the service of God. At once he turned his new impulses of hope to practical work. First, he cleansed his father's house of idolatry by destroying in the night the altar of the Baal god. Next he built an altar to Jehovah, thus registering his purpose to serve the God of Israel. It was standing centuries afterwards when this story was written [v. 24]. These were bold acts, imperiling his life. But his own obedience to conscience aroused the conscience of his father, so that when their neighbors demanded that the young iconoclast should be put to death, his father replied to them, "Let Baal fight his own battle," and the people were so favorably impressed by the suggestion that they used it to confer on Gideon a title of honor [vs. 25-32]. This evidence of Jehovah's favor stirred him to a new step. He sent forth a summons to his clan to fight their marauding foes [vs. 33, 34]. They responded so promptly that he ex-

tered the call to his whole tribe and then to the neighboring tribes [v. 35].

The advancement of Gideon was in the natural order of development. The youth who has a low estimate of his power and usefulness may find the true value of his life by responding, with growing sensitiveness but with steady courage, to the calls of God to service among his own friends and neighbors. Every one has work to do, right at his hand, for the uplifting of mankind. But only one of many sees it with courage to undertake it, and out of the army of youth within his call he is fortunate if he can enlist 300 to work with him faithfully.

3. *The hesitation of doubt* [vs. 36-40]. Gideon had gone too far to retreat, but when he saw what his summons had brought, the multitude looking to him as a leader, he hesitated. That was a proof of his fitness for leadership. He dared to ask for another sign, and it was given him. He verified it by a second trial.

It would be foolish for a young man now venturing on a new enterprise to deliver his fellowmen from an evil to seek such a sign as Gideon sought. But Gideon's act has a meaning for today. There are signs to guide men who feel called to lead others, and men do wisely who pause until they read what the signs mean. The rashness of would be reformers has cost many a defeat for righteous plans. But one's own habits can be changed for good, his neighbors' can be turned toward God by his influence, his town or city purged of the power of selfish and evil men, if he will obey God with a deliberate and watchful eye for signs from him.

4. *Preparation for conflict* [7: 1-18]. Gideon, once persuaded that the responsibility was on him, gathered his army and pitched his camp over against that of Israel's foes. Then he sifted it, first by one test and then by another. He wanted only men of a single purpose and unflinching courage. Those who wanted to protect themselves from danger were first counted out according to Hebrew law [Deut. 20: 8]. That took away more than two-thirds of those who had responded to his call. Those who wanted to get some personal ease or pleasure were next excused. That left only a handful. But Jehovah said, "By the 300 men that I will I save you."

Any one who is possessed by a great controlling purpose will strip himself for the struggle to secure it. "This one thing I do," is his motto. Some things he throws aside with satisfaction, others without regret, while with others he parts with a pang, but they must go. And he must have his plan so well in hand, and have such confidence in God, in himself and in the materials which God has approved, that he can move forward with full confidence.

5. *The victory* [vs. 9-23]. The means chosen by Gideon were exactly adapted to the end he sought. He discovered the weak point of his enemies in their superstition that some secret peril threatened them [vs. 13, 14]. He seized on it promptly

[v. 15]. His strategy was the act of genius. The sudden crash of earthen jars, the flashing of torches hidden in them, the blare of hundreds of trumpets in the darkness, the confusion of a frightened host intensified by their great numbers, the indiscriminate fighting and slaughter and the precipitate flight and eager pursuit—this was the story of the victory. There was only one weapon of the triumphant army—the sword of Jehovah and of Gideon; but its power to kill was multiplied by an army of voices and a greater army of fears.

The story of Gideon is a parable of life. Those who read its meaning will be masters of themselves, believers in God, leaders in the community, benefactors of mankind.

### Striking Utterances

I repudiate the idea that a minister of the Christian religion is not to preach Christian politics.—Rev. Reuben Thomas, D. D.

Liberal education is the process whereby the intellectual possessions of the race are taken up by the individual, who in the process becomes a worthy member of his race. It involves devotion to the needs of the mind for their own sake. It is impossible without leisure. The spirit of man will not be unduly hurried. Nor can this good be obtained by any one who would subordinate it to some other end. Culture, like virtue, like religion, is its own end.—President Schurman, at Colorado State University.

Arrogance, suspicion, brutal envy of the well-to-do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well-to-do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it take the form of plunder of the fortunate or of oppression of the unfortunate—from these and from all kindred vices this nation must be kept free if it is to remain in its present position in the forefront of the peoples of mankind.—President Roosevelt, at the dedication of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The only proper limitation upon a man's labor is that quantity which his health and strength enable him to perform without injury. The unions urge every individual to produce as little as he can, and thus they do not come up to the standard of human nature. One other objection I have to both sides in these disputes, and that is their readiness to resort to violence. Every American instinct protests against the violent prevention of a man from selling his labor where and for what he chooses to sell it, and somehow or other that laborer needs to be protected and preserved in our country.—President Eliot of Harvard University.

The greatest hope for the public school is the incoming of the college woman, who, in addition to merely learning things to teach, has acquired that appreciation of great things and the social culture and sympathy that enables her to hand on what she has acquired. The classes in society will never be forced together nor brought together by compromise. But if they are ever brought together it will be because they have common traditions, common heroes, common literature, common love and knowledge of nature, and common devotion to their country acquired in early life. In imparting these ideals is the opportunity of the common schools.—President Hyde of Bowdoin, at a meeting of the New England School Superintendents.

### Home Missionary Fund

Orthodox Sunday School, Walpole, Mass. .... \$10.00  
G. W. Chapin, Hartford, Ct. .... 2.00  
Mrs. R. H. Stearns, Boston, Mass. .... 1.00

\* International Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 30. Text, Judges 6 and 7. Gideon and the Three Hundred.

## The Gideons: a Unique Christian Organization

BY A MEMBER

Two gentlemen were seated in a hotel office one day, talking earnestly upon topics not usually discussed in such an atmosphere:

"Well, my friend, I'm glad to meet you here. You are evidently in the enjoyment of robust physical health. How are you prospering spiritually?"

"Thank you, I am perfectly well, and my employment is a delight. God is good to me these days. How are you getting along?"

"Never better in my life, thank you. Say, have you seen Mr. Speer's latest book? It is the richest thing that I have come across in a long time. Of course you read that book of Sheldon's, *In His Steps*? Speer takes an entirely different position. Instead of suggesting imitation, he teaches actualization. In other words, the life of Christ manifested in our every-day conduct."

"No, I have not seen that, but I am glad to get your hearty commendation. When were you in Chicago last?"

"A week ago last Sunday. I attended the Gideon meeting at the Open Door Church, that evening, and I tell you it was a rousing and helpful service. I never heard the 'boys' sing and speak so well."

A number of other traveling men were seated in close proximity to the speakers and seemed to have listened with wonderment to their conversation, when one, evidently the leader, blurted out:

"Who are those fellows? I think they've got cheek to be talking religion in a hotel. Why don't they go to their room where they would not disturb other people?"

One of his companions replied:

"Why, don't you know? Those men are Gideons. Haven't you noticed the button on their lapel? They believe in talking right out wherever they are and are not ashamed to let people know that they are not only commercial travelers, but also active Christian men."

"Gideons? Who are they?"

"Why, haven't you heard of them? They are an organization of Christian traveling men, banded together to recognize the Christian traveling men of the world with cordial fellowship; to encourage each other to improve every opportunity for the betterment of the lives of their fellow travelers, business men, and others with whom they may come in contact. It is composed of members of evangelical churches who believe in Jesus Christ as their Saviour."

"O, yes, I've heard of them. It was their organization that interfered with the hotel keepers in Wisconsin, and insisted that if they would retain their patronage they must take the bars out of their houses. I heard the other day that seventy-six of the Wisconsin hotels have removed the saloons in order to hold their business. They say none of them will touch a drop of liquor of any kind, or use tobacco in any shape. I think they'd better go to heaven and be done with it."

"Well, never mind as to that," responded another man. "I tell you it does me good to rub up against men who mean business. There is too much playing at religion. In fact, a genuine, consistent, practical Christian man is a rarity. I know some of those men personally; my next door neighbor is a Gideon, and I find that they're all right."

This unique movement was born at a hotel in a little town in Wisconsin about three years ago. Two traveling men, entire strangers to each other, owing to the crowded accommodations of the house, agreed to occupy the same room. Just before retiring, one of them unlocked his grip and took from it a Bible, and began silently to read. The other man, having discovered what his roommate was doing, suggested that he read aloud and that they pray together.

The organization which was the outgrowth of this meeting was formed July 1, 1899, by three men. Today it has a membership of fully 2,400, while Chicago Camp No. 1 has a membership of nearly 300. As a means of recognition each Gideon wears upon his coat lapel a gold-plated button, bearing the design of a white enameled pitcher with a blue background. From the mouth of the pitcher shines the golden flame of a lamp. The men are traveling evangelists. Almost every Sunday the Chicago Gideons have entire charge of the services in one or more churches in that city. This was not of their seeking, for they are not preachers or orators. The second Sunday in August of this year eight different services were conducted by them in as many different churches in the city. On the last Sunday in September, four Gideon services were held in the town of Evanston, Ill., in as many Methodist churches. It was a time of marvelous power and blessing.

At Minneapolis there is a Gideon Camp composed of many of the most prosperous business men of that city and St. Paul; among them a general book agent, a wholesale dealer in piping and plumbers' supplies, a banker, representatives of dry goods jobbers, wholesale grocers, millers and other lines of trade. One Sunday night ten held a service in a Methodist church in Minneapolis, and after the meeting it was difficult to get the people to leave the church. Great interest is aroused by these business men, as they introduce and commend the Lord Jesus to their audiences. There is a freshness, a directness and a power in their work that is quickening and inspiring. Their language is plain and pointed. As their success in business largely depends upon their getting right down to plain facts and figures, so their work for the Master is patterned along the same practical lines, for they are less interested in the style of their talk than in results. They will take nothing for their services even when going to considerable distances.

A Gideon Camp will probably be organized in Boston at an early date. Those interested in its success should consult with E. E. Bayliss, Room 408, 14 Beacon Street.

which the Redeemer lived and died to pass into alien hands. I remember hearing the late Charles Carleton Coffin tell of his train of thought as he looked upon great processions in Oriental cities like Bombay and Shanghai. As he beheld face after face unenlightened by the gospel, doubt arose within him as to any possibility of converting the world. Then the reassuring thought flashed upon him that at the start there were only twelve, and that one by one and two by two, in little groups, they had been coming through the centuries until almost everywhere today there are some true disciples of our Lord bent on carrying forward his banners.

Yes, shamefully slow the progress has been but the gains when fully inventoried are immense and pregnant with promise. Think of that district in India—the Bombay Presidency—where during the last ten years the population has declined five and one-half per cent. while the Christians have increased nearly two hundred per cent. Read Sec. J. L. Barton's masterly paper presented at Oberlin on the untabulated resources of the American Board, study the influences of a great missionary institution like Robert College in Constantinople, or the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, or Dr. Stewart's Lovedale Institute in South Africa, and gain some idea of the efficiency of the Christian institutions located at strategic points of heathendom and radiating light and blessings far and wide.

He is to be pitied who does not have as an added impulse to Christian life the incentive of a confident hope in the world's Christianization. An ardent interest in the progress of the kingdom the world over is sure to react on one intellectually as well as spiritually. She who has been so recently removed from the leadership of one of our great Congregational missionary societies was a larger woman every way because, for more than thirty years, she carried on her heart the regions beyond, because she planned large things in their behalf and tried to work with God in the best enterprise that can today engage one's energies. Miss Abbie Child would have been useful and perhaps conspicuous in any undertaking to which she devoted herself, but the sphere of influence which she chose brought out and perfected all her powers.

Let us come right down to our own lives. If the world is to be Christianized we must make that part of it with which we have to do every day more thoroughly Christian. The conclusion of the whole matter, then, is to look well to one's own opportunities and influence. If we all do that the world more quickly will be redeemed.

## Education

The trustees of Chicago University talk of getting and spending \$8,000,000 on the Rush Medical College, which has been annexed to the university.

Haydn Hall of the College for Women of Western Reserve University has just been dedicated. It was built by Mrs. Samuel Mather and bears the name of her pastor, Rev. Dr. H. C. Haydn, a beloved citizen of Cleveland. This is the twelfth building which the university has erected in recent years. President Thwing has just issued an appeal for several new buildings and also for an increase of endowment in order to increase salaries and library funds.

## The Church Prayer Meeting

Topic, Nov. 23-29. Abundant Mercies. Ps. 16: 1-11; 30: 1-12; 147: 1-20. Deliverances, gifts, teaching, faith, hope and love, the friendship of Christ. National blessings. [For prayer meeting editorial see page 734.]

## Closet and Altar

### THANKSGIVING

I will mention the loving-kindness of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord, according to all that the Lord hath bestowed on us.

The memory must be cultivated, or the progress will be slow indeed. We dare not forget all His benefits. We cannot forget any of His benefits without being so much the poorer. The more we forget, the more we lose in power and enthusiasm. Every man has in the yesterday of his life some sacred spot at which he can rekindle his faith and gratitude, if only he revisits it.—*J. E. McFadyen.*

We will find help in thanking God for common things by thinking. We will find help in thanking God for hard things by trusting.—*George Hodges.*

Still let my grateful praise and homage be. Not for Thy gifts, O Lord, so much as Thee. Peace, plenty, health, the loyalty of friends—To all thy presence their true meaning lends.

When trouble grows and skies are overcast, I thank Thee, Lord, that this true love doth last.

I cannot fear the darkness while Thou art My present joy, my sunshine of the heart.

And when I pass into a sunlit place Clearer is joy for shining of thy face. So, Lord, let even my thanksgiving be Thy love's reflection turning back to Thee.

—*Isaac Ogden Rankin*

We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellowmen.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

How it would revolutionize life if we could agree to have one day a year for murmuring and complaining, for letting out the floods of pent-up annoyances and grudges and slights, and be thankful the rest of the time! How much better than to try to be thankful one day by law and grumble by impulse for three hundred and sixty-four. Let today sound a thankful note to ring through the year.—*Maltbie D. Babcock.*

Glorious art Thou, O Lord our God, in loving-kindness toward the children of men! Thou hast shown us the vision of Thyself in Christ and blessed us through communion of Thy Holy Spirit. Thou hast enriched our homes with love and provided for our needs of body and of soul. When we meet together, Thou art with us, our Father and our Friend! Thou hast given us the fruits of the field and crowned our labor with increase of good. In our failures and disappointments Thou hast never left us to despair, but hast encouraged us to work and hope. Thou hast brought peace to our borders and made us strong for our place and work among the nations of the earth. Blessed be Thou, our God and Father! Remember still Thy mercies toward us and keep us from forgetfulness of Thee. Make continual provision for our needs and help us to be worthy of Thy love and care, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

## Our Readers' Forum

### The Aim in View

The first requisite in the study of the Sunday school problem would seem to be a clear notion of the aim of the teaching. Is it for general moral and religious impression, or has it the purpose of training in knowledge of matters which pertain in various ways to religion? Different schools and even different classes will have to give different answers to this question. If the latter purpose is the main one, as it should be in many of our Sunday schools, it would seem desirable that there should be a more definite body of matter to be actually learned, not merely fiddled over, by the scholar. It is further important that better trained teachers should be provided for this important branch of work, and that if necessary they, like ministers, should be paid. And I cannot but think that the range of subjects studied in Sunday schools could in many cases well be broadened. Religious history, missions, theological doctrine, and even under careful guidance those economic and sociological topics which are of moral significance, are surely suitable for Sunday study in classes, and are important for the church to know and understand. The International system is evidently a wholly inadequate frame into which to compress all Sunday school work.

JAMES HARDY ROPES.

Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge.

### Wanted—Congregational Missionary Text-Books

Our missionary magazines and papers are good but largely fail of their purpose through the lack of a solid background of knowledge upon which the scattered items of each issue may be built up. The Church Missionary Society of England, as well as the Presbyterian Church in North America, has gotten out histories of their work, but we Congregationalists have no up-to-date history of our own American Board.

We are in great need of two text-books giving the history of the American Board. One a large work suitable for students of missions and for our ministers at a price of say \$3. Then we want a smaller, less expensive history in good binding with attractive title, well illustrated and brightly written to meet the needs of our young people and Sunday school libraries. It would also be a very valuable help in interesting and educating the children if we could have books costing from twenty-five to fifty cents, gotten up something after the style of the Christmas books, with attractive titles and covers, large pages and pictures and bright stories of the mission countries and work. One of these for each of our fields would be an invaluable addition to our Sunday school libraries and a great power in interesting the children.

Small illustrated leaflets without any financial appeal circulated among the Sunday school children would prove a paying investment and open the way to regular study of our missionary work.

The Church Missionary Society has even issued a missionary painting book with colored pictures and uncolored copies for the children to color. The London Missionary Society has brought out a game of Missionaries like Authors, giving full information about its stations and work. Missionary puzzle maps and many other things show that the people across the water are doing far more for the children and young people than we are doing.

WILLIAM T. GUNN,  
Treasurer Canadian Congregational Foreign Missionary Society.

### Objects to Service Book

I can see no possible good in the proposed service book which is discussed by many with

enthusiasm. Our churches now are too much lacking in the spirit of worship, and to have more of the service printed and read, parrot-like, seems to me little less than mockery of the true idea of worship. We need the spontaneous expression of the soul; the uplifted prayer from the heart and not from a book. Our church in this city has a responsive series of lessons in the back part of the hymn-book, which is generally used at morning worship, and this appears to me the extent to which such things can be used with good effect. Formality and lack of soul are two evils of the present day; we don't want our petitions to the throne of grace printed nor our forms of worship laid down by line and rule.

Jacksonville, Ill.

S. W. N.

### Also Against a Service Book

Have the people who desire liturgical forms in our Congregational churches ever attended services in the Episcopal Church where these liturgical forms are used? Have they witnessed any more devoutness or consecration there, where it is the custom to express devotion by word of mouth rather than by silent praise and worship? The attitude both morally and physically of some of our Episcopalian co-workers in their responses has pained me by its formal, mechanical air, and I should dread such innovation in our grand, free, old Congregational polity.

E. H. M.

### Congregational Colleges Confer

The state universities have held annual conferences for the discussion of questions of academic interest. Why would it not be a good idea for the colleges of our denomination to hold an annual or bi-yearly meeting to discuss our peculiar problems? It would seem to me proper for Yale to take the initiative in this matter. Were this not feasible I should think that such conferences might be profitably held in different sections of our country, as west of the Missouri or in the central states. Both ideas might, in fact, be carried out. Inasmuch as so many Congregationalists go to state universities and as plans are on foot for special religious club houses, so to speak, for them there, I should think that our colleges might well be trying also to render more efficient service to Congregationalism. Plans and methods found successful in one place could then be put into operation elsewhere.

W. E. JILLSON.

Doane College, Crete, Neb.

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## Record of the Week

## Calls

BEARD, H. B., Minneapolis, Minn., to Gaylord. Accepts, and is at work.  
 BRYANT, SRELVE, Canton, O., to Middlefield, Mass. Accepts.  
 CAMPBELL, ANDREW, to the permanent pastorate at Webster, Mass.  
 CLARKE, CHAS. F., Groveland, Mass., to Mayville, N. D. Accepts.  
 COBB, HENRY E., West End Collegiate Ch., New York, N. Y., declines call to Central Ch., Providence, R. I.  
 EARLY, ALONZO, formerly of Oberlin, O., to York. Accepts.  
 HASKIN, SPENCER C., Central Park Ch., Chicago, to Wilmette.  
 HEWSON, EARL, appointed by St. Louis City Miss' Soc., to Sappington, Mo.  
 KIRKPATRICK, JOHN E., Kirwin, Kan., adds Ash Rock to his field.  
 LUTZ, ADAM R., Bethlehem, Ct., to Oakville, Waterbury.  
 MILLS, H. EDWARD, Fort Scott, Kan., to Edgewater Ch., Seattle, Wn. Accepts to begin Jan. 1.  
 MOREY, LEWIS W., Malden, Mass., to Gorham, N. H. Accepts.  
 SMITH, ISAIAH P., Methuen, Mass., to Wilmington, Vt.  
 SNYDER, OWEN M., Freeland, Mich., accepts call to Sheridan and is on the field.  
 SPEARE, S. LEWIS B., Newton, Mass., to Calumet, Mich. Accepts.

## Ordinations and Installations

CATHCART, SAM'L M., i. Central Ch., Middleboro, Mass., Nov. 11. Sermon, Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Drs. A. W. Archibald, F. K. Sanders, and Rev. Messrs. C. E. Stowe, H. L. Bickett, R. G. Woodbridge, G. W. Stearns, R. K. Harlow.  
 FOWLER, CHAS. E., Oberlin Sem., o. Nov. 6, Rogers, Ark. Sermon, Rev. J. E. Pershing; other parts, Rev. Messrs. H. P. Douglass, J. P. O'Brien, A. K. Wray.  
 PINGREE, ARTHUR H., i. First Ch., Norwood, Mass., Nov. 13. Sermon, Rev. G. A. Gordon, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. E. C. Ewing, J. L. Keedy, A. R. Merriam, C. L. Morgan, E. H. Rudd, Ellis Mendell and Hon. Sam'l Capen.

## Resignations

BROWER, CHAS. DEW., S. Haven, Mich., after a pastorate of nine and a half years. At request of church consents to complete his tenth year.  
 DAVIES, JNO. L., West Ch., Akron, O. Withdraws resignation at request of the church.  
 HARBUTT, ROB'T G., Woodfords, Portland, Me.  
 HOPKINS, HAROLD L., Paolo, Kan., to take effect at the close of the year. He goes to Chicago to pursue post graduate work in the study of social conditions.  
 SHEAFF, ROB'T L., Barton, Vt., to take effect Dec. 1.  
 WHITE, CHAS. E., Wilder, Vt.  
 WILEY, HORACE S., Hillsboro and Kelso, N. D.

## Stated Supplies

GILMORE, E. I., at Edmore and Lawton, N. D.  
 PRINGLE, PROF. W. A. (M. E.), of Ledgerwood schools at Wyndmere and Dexter, N. D., for six months.

## Personals

DICKERSON, CHAS. H. At a meeting of Northern New Jersey Conference, Nov. 11, it was voted that the name of Chas. H. Dickerson, formerly pastor of Bethlehem Ch. (colored), Newark, N. J., be dropped from the roll of ministerial members, for cause.  
 RADER, WM., and wife, Third Ch., San Francisco, Cal., at a reception given them on the seventeenth anniversary of their marriage and the seventh of their connection with the church, received a silver tea-service and a set of silver forks.  
 THAYER, O. F., Wardner, Kellogg and Government, Ida., has secured an assistant in the person of Miss Sherman of Moody Institute, Chicago.

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## American Board Personals

CLARKE, CHAS. E., M. D., native of Brattleboro, Vt., graduate of Dartmouth College and the medical school of Michigan University, and his fiancée, Miss Ina Clawson of Detroit, and a graduate of Michigan University, have been appointed to the Western Turkey Mission and will probably be stationed at Sivas.

## Churches Organized and Recognized

OAKVILLE, CT., 45 members.

RUBY, ALA.

STARBUCK, MINN., rec. 29 Oct. 21 members. The outcome of student work under the S. S. Soc. Rev. Rob't G. Moore, formerly of University Ave. Ch., St. Paul, pastor.

## New or Unusual Features

ATLANTA, Central. Dr. F. E. Jenkins holds a Sunday Night Teaching service at 8 P. M., with special music, address and give-and-take questioning on topics drawn from the next Sunday's lesson. The general theme is, Practical Messages from the First Century to the Twentieth.

CHICAGO, ILL., South. A class of men meets weekly in the pastor's study to study social economics, using as a text-book Hobson's The Social Problem.

DORCHESTER, MASS., Pilgrim. The pastor and officers call the male members together recently in a special meeting for self-realization as members of the body of Christ.

PATERSON, N. J., Auburn Street Sunday school has adopted the American Revisers' Bible for regular use.

WINCHESTER, MASS., recently, for the eleventh time, held a special service for old people in honor of its thirty-six citizens who are fourscore or more. An original hymn, special sermon and floral decorations were attractive features.

## NURSING MOTHERS

A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

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## All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

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## LEST YOU FORGET



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## The Net Result

Dr. D. N. Beach spoke before the Monday meeting of the Boston ministers on the shifting of the religious point of view, with its attendant gains and losses.

The past two or three decades have witnessed a vast enlargement of knowledge respecting religious truth, said Dr. Beach. We not only know more about the actual facts of Christian history, but can also interpret its principles more truly. The study of philology, archaeology, historical criticism and comparative religion has given us new and valuable material for Christian history, while psychology, sociology, ethics and the philosophy of life have illuminated this material.

As an inevitable consequence of this new light important changes in religious thought have taken place, whose general trend is essentially modern and scientific. We find less contemplation of God, and more of man; less of the other world, and more of this world; less of cataclysm, and more of pedagogy. Such doctrines as retribution, redemption and revelation are by no means abandoned, but differently interpreted; and Christian activity is conforming itself to the social sciences.

The gains in this development are larger and truer knowledge, a worthier thought of God, unity, greater working knowledge, and a certain enthusiasm and optimism. The losses, on the other hand, are the loss of mystery, the disuse of the Bible, the loss of a living Saviour, of prayer, of a sense of the church as the body of Christ and of Christian witnessing.

The result then shows a need of a reinstatement of the great primary religious facts. The enlargement of religious truth may have created this need; it has certainly given splendid opportunity to meet it.

## Tremont Temple, Boston, and Dr. Lorimer

About fourteen months have passed since Dr. Lorimer offered his resignation of the Tremont Temple pastorate, and the church has made little progress towards getting a new leader. The feeling has been so persistent with many of his former congregation that he might be induced to return as to block the way to considering any other candidate. An informal ballot for a pastor was taken at a meeting last week, the results of which have not been announced. Some opposition to Dr. Lorimer, however, was manifested, and he has now declared that he cannot on any consideration accept a call to Tremont Temple. Perhaps it would have been fortunate if Dr. Lorimer had earlier made the positive and definite statement he has now written. The disappointment to his supporters would have been no greater and the way might have been cleared, as we hope it now is, for plans for the future which will maintain and extend the influence of this great church.

Merchants in Calcutta and Y. M. C. A. men in England and America have provided the money to pay for the new \$75,000 clubhouse which has just been opened in Calcutta for the 14,000 English-speaking young men and the 11,000 Eurasians (young men of mixed blood) in that city. The building is within easy walking distance of the wharves and commercial districts and contains a restaurant and dormitories. Y. M. C. A. members in offices and business houses watch for strangers and invite them to this club, where membership privileges are granted them for a few weeks without charge, while a boarding place and often employment is found for them.

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This carries a guaranteed increase of 25 per cent. in value within one year from November 1st, 1902; a free trip to New York; a free deed to your heirs in case you die before you have paid in full for your property; the highest class improvements free of cost, etc.; in short, everything that will make a cash payment of \$10, and a monthly payment of \$6 until you have paid us \$510, develop into a life's income.

This is a high class and strictly honest proposition, or you may be sure this paper would not permit our announcement to appear. Nor would we have the privilege of referring to twenty odd National Banks, the Commercial Agencies and 30,000 customers all over the United States.

We feel that we are the trustees of the thousands who invest with us, and as such we shall see that every dollar YOU invest with us shall bring you many fold. You have absolutely nothing to lose by writing at once for full particulars, or better still—mail us \$10, the first payment on a lot, with the distinct understanding that we must return it to you if we have misrepresented our proposition in the slightest particular. Write under all circumstances. You would not be fair to yourself if you failed to look into this matter. Fill out subjoined coupon and mail it to us today.

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## Is Congregationalism Losing Ground in New England

BY REV. ASHER ANDERSON  
*Secretary of the National Council*

We do not affirm that Congregationalism is losing ground in New England, but there is a suggestion or two in the figures which follow. From 1880 to 1890 the increase in the population of the United States was 19.9 per cent. Congregationalism in the same period increased 24.1 per cent. From 1890 to 1900 the population of the United States increased 18.7 per cent. For the corresponding period Congregationalism increased 19.9 per cent. In other words, we have more than kept pace with the numerical growth of the country, though the second decade shows a decline of about 5 per cent.

Turn now to New England. The percentage of increase in the population of New England from 1880 to 1890 was 14.6 and in Congregationalism 7.6. From 1890 to 1900 in population it was 15.9 and in Congregationalism 6.8 per cent. In other words the churches have not only not kept pace with the slow growth of New England, but have declined in their percentage of increase.

Let us look at Massachusetts. The population of Massachusetts from 1880 to 1890 increased at the rate of 20.1 per cent. Congregationalism during the same period increased only 11.1, or about one-half as fast. Worse than this is the report of the last decade, in which we find the population of the state to have increased at the rate of 20.3 per cent. and the increase of the churches only 8.4 per cent. Here is a marked decline. Is Congregationalism wearing out in the state?

What about Boston? From 1880 to 1890 Boston increased in population at the rate of 19.1 per cent.; Congregationalism 22.1 per cent. From 1890 to 1900 Boston gained by 20 per cent.; Congregationalism 14.8 per cent.

In 1880 we find 26 churches in Boston with a membership of 8,039; in 1890 31 churches (two disappear from the rolls and seven are added) with a membership of 10,405. Six churches in the group report a total loss of 484 members. In 1900 we find 33 churches with a total membership of 12,208. Two new churches were added during the decade. Eleven churches report a total loss of 1,550 members.

Whether we have done all we could, whether

### NEW COFFEE. For the U. S. Army.

Some soldiers are badly affected by coffee drinking. The Hospital Steward in one of the Army Posts in the West says: "Though in the medical service of the Army, I suffered agony for two years from a case of chronic gastric indigestion, and now that I am free from all the tortures attendant upon it, I attribute it to the good effects of Postum Food Coffee, both as a food and as a beverage."

"I used medicinal and mechanical means to relieve myself during those two years and even though I had left off the use of coffee, I did not find myself in any measure free until I had commenced using Postum."

"Being in charge of a detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., I, of course, had supervision of the mess, and by degrees I have initiated into using Postum every member of the mess, some of whom were formerly very loud in their denunciation of anything 'manufactured.' And, going still further, I have supplied it to our patients in lieu of coffee; none have found fault, while many have praised it highly, and when returned to duty have continued the use of it when it was possible, for a soldier has an extremely hard time in trying to choose his own food."

"For the past eight months not a grain of coffee has been used in this Hospital, and thanks to a cook who prepares Postum just right—there is a brilliant prospect of coffee taking a permanent seat in the background."

"One who has passed through the horrors of indigestion, as I have, shudders as he looks back upon his sufferings, and when cognizant of the cause will shun coffee as he would a rattlesnake." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

we ought to do more are questions the churches must answer. The percentages show steady decline. New England and particularly Massachusetts should maintain the faith of the fathers with all our prestige and wealth; it seems hardly consistent that the balance of percentages should be on the unfavorable side.

We do not believe in toiling for numbers, but we do believe that it is wisdom to find out just where we are.

### A New Parish House for Windsor, Ct.

This admirably planned building might well be taken as a model by churches of like grade. Costing, with lot, but \$9,400, it is a marvel of economy, without being cheap in appearance or cramped in facilities for developing the social, active and spiritual life of the church. Situated on the Green,



Parish House at Windsor, Ct.

nearer the central and growing part of the town than the ancient meeting house, it offers to the church and efficient pastor such opportunities for service as they have never before enjoyed.

The fall meeting of Hartford Conference, held in this new house Nov. 11, was one of the best attended and most interesting it has held for years. Decided gains in membership were reported. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of this situation is the deep interest shown in the development of Sunday schools along the lines marked out in recent discussions on the grading of scholars and the proper training of teachers. The topic of the noon hour was The Teaching Function of the Church: in the Pulpit, in Sunday School, in Christian Endeavor. Rev. J. H. Twitchell, Prof. G. W. Pease and Rev. R. F. Wheeler led in the discussion.

L. W. H.

### A Connecticut Quarter Millennial

The church in Norwalk, organized in 1652, celebrated Nov. 2-5 its 250th anniversary, with a program rich in historical and oratorical features. The auditorium was draped with flags and further decorated with bay trees, palms and chrysanthemums. Former pastors and old-time residents returned to join the church and town in adequate recognition of the notable occasion.

Rev. G. D. Egbert, the present pastor, presented a rarely interesting historical sketch, free from the multitude of statistics and details which frequently burden such productions. He emphasized especially the element of personality, paying tribute to the pastors, families and individuals whose lives have been wrought into that of the church; to its early ministers, of whom Thomas Hanford preached 41 years, Stephen Buckingham 32 and Moses Dickinson 51; to Senators Betts and Ferry, who served as Sunday school teachers, and to the eight young men whom the church has given to the ministry.

Later came a Sunday school reunion, with a historical sketch by Miss Charlotte Raymond; an anniversary of the women's societies, the D. A. R. planting a memorial oak; and an Old Home service, with addresses by the pastor *emeritus*, Dr. T. K. Noble and by Rev. Drs. Joseph and Edward Anderson and J. A. Hamilton, all former pastors.

The celebration was crowned by the Civic Day,

Continued on page 763.

## WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause is Curable but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafness, and very often it is difficult to trace a cause. Some people inherit deafness. Acute dis-



eases like scarlet fever sometimes cause deafness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh of the head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness is traced to throat trouble; this is probably overstated, but it is certainly true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused by catarrh.

The catarrhal secretion in the nose and throat finds its way into the Eustachian tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing, and the hardening of the secretion makes the loss of hearing permanent, unless the catarrh which caused the trouble is cured.

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far fetched, but any one at all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing and that catarrh if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness.

If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secretions of catarrh, the hearing will at once greatly improve and any one suffering from deafness and catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty-cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approval of thousands of catarrh sufferers, as well as physicians, because it is in convenient form to use, contains no cocaine or opiate and is as safe and pleasant for children as for their elders.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a whole-some combination of Bloodroot, Guaiacum, Eucalyptol and similar antiseptics and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by action upon the blood and mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it: "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken."

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full-sized package and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.



**Stops  
Headache**

by freeing the system  
from decomposing  
waste matters. It  
cleans you internally.

## A Connecticut Quarter Millennial

[Continued from page 762.]

with notable addresses by two Norwalk boys who have attained eminence, Hon. John H. Perry of Fairfield, ex-speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, United States senator from New York. Mr. Perry's contribution was exceedingly valuable, showing how "early Connecticut was, for good or bad, solely what the Congregational churches made it," and in particular the relation of Norwalk's early church with its town and state. Senator Depew spoke with his customary grace and brilliance, paying tribute to the influence of the pulpit on political life and to President Roosevelt for his service in the interest of arbitration.

Other interesting features were an exhibit of relics and several beautiful gifts, including a communion table and chair, with embroidered table scarfs, from individuals and silver from the King's Daughters.

## Notable Anniversaries at Beverly, Mass., Nov. 2-13

Not long ago historic Dane Street Church sounded out through all the land the fact that it had attained to centennial distinction and was to celebrate accordingly. First came a Farewell to the Century, with communion, baptisms, reception of members and Sunday school anniversary; then a Reunion Day, in which former pastors returned with remembrances glad and sad, as Messrs. Soule, Geohegan and Van Horn greeted with much enthusiasm their old friends and parishioners; then a Church Day—on the second Sunday—when with sunrise prayer meeting, public service and centennial sermon by the pastor, dedication of the new parsonage (partially a gift by the aged parishioner, Mr. A. N. Clark, who already had built for the church a model chapel), the full day closed with a splendid musical service—A Cantata of the Holy Land, composed by the pastor, the musical score being written by Harry Rowe Shelley, long organist with Dr. Storrs in Brooklyn. To say that this will take first rank among such compositions is to give the well-nigh universal verdict of the great audience which thronged the house. The conception of the theme is very suggestive, bringing out in new light the chief incident in the gospel history of the boyhood of Jesus. In recitative, solo and chorus there is much which is appealing, pathetic and intensely stirring. It was effectively rendered by the church quartet and chorus, supplemented by singers from sister churches and by a promising boy soprano from Haverhill. The whole impression of the cantata is strongly religious and preaches powerfully the story of the human Christ. Later the church observed Civic Day, when congratulatory addresses were made by representatives of other churches, by the newly elected lieutenant governor of the state and by Hon. A. H. Wellman.

On Nov. 15 the Essex South Conference held its seventy-fifth anniversary as guests of Dane Street Church in connection with its celebration. It was a fit climax to the interesting centennial. Reminiscences were given by Rev. Messrs. Waters, Rice, Davis and Clark. The large audience was treated to two superb addresses on Congregation-

## MADE A TURN OVER.

## Any One Can Do It.

A principal in a public school in Ohio had a food experience that will be familiar to many school teachers.

"The hard work of the schoolroom was so wearing that I was completely worn out and could barely walk home at night, and at other times I was so nervous that it was with much difficulty I ate or slept. I attributed my failing health to improper food, and felt that it would be necessary to quit my profession or get some food that would sustain my nerves. Fortunately enough at this juncture I discovered Grape-Nuts and am very grateful that I did. After using the food for a month I felt decidedly better and like a new man resurrected from the grave. The sluggish feeling, headache and nervous spells have all left me and I feel young and active.

"I can better concentrate my mind upon my work because my nerves have been strengthened, and my health and energy have returned and I take interest in my work which before seemed a burden.

"I use Grape-Nuts every day because it is the best food for my system, has restored my health and I am correspondingly grateful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

alism by Drs. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., and McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass. They made it plain that Congregationalists have good cause to hold their heads high among all denominations which, though outstripping them in numbers, have been obliged unconsciously to incorporate their main principles in orders bearing other names.

All praise to the enterprising pastor, Rev. E. H. Byington of Dane Street Church, through whose skillful labor this festival has been made a conspicuous success!

LUKE.

## State Meetings

## Washington

The association which includes Washington and Northern Idaho, with their 141 churches, met in the beautiful new house of worship of Pilgrim Church, Spokane. The genial pastor, Rev. T. W. Walters, for many years general missionary, gave the delegates a welcome that charged the atmosphere with cheer.

The general topic was The Church We Love. Preceding the formal assembling a conference for discussing home missionary themes was held in Westminster Church and a constitution for the proposed auxiliary state home missionary society was drafted, which, later, the association recommended to the next annual meeting for adoption.

The sermon, preached by Rev. E. L. Smith of Seattle, was a stirring plea for a more vigorous intellectual grasp and a fuller spiritual devotion to the gospel as the remedy for the slow rate of gain in church membership throughout the nation.

The registrar, Rev. H. P. James of North Yakima, reported the most favorable year in the history of the state. Never have there been so few vacancies in the pastorate. In recent years the proportion of members received by letter has relatively increased, showing that the new immigration is more largely of Congregational stock. The finance committee reported that in the last five years home expenses had nearly doubled and benevolences had decidedly increased.

The chief subject of business was the benevolences. The churches were urged to raise \$10,000 for the regular societies—to be distributed in a given ratio; and a schedule of months for these offerings was recommended, so that all the churches may give simultaneously.

Encouraging reports were given from the Sunday School Society, Rev. Samuel Greene, superintendent, and the Home Missionary Society, Rev. W. W. Seudder, superintendent. The five men employed by the former body have furnished invaluable aid in organizing new Sunday schools and churches. Superintendent Scudder reported for the seventeen months that he has been in the state, twenty-four new churches built or building; twelve new parsonages; sixteen churches organized; twelve old fields reopened; seventy-nine missionaries employed in 136 preaching places. Twenty-three new ministers have entered the state work.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the Home Missionary, Sunday School and Church Building Societies for their broad-minded policy of support during the past year, which the rapid growth in population has made most timely. A resolution was also passed urging a larger remembrance of our benevolent societies in legacies.

Aside from these missionary subjects and the plans for enlargement the greatest interest centered in the Training of Children and in a discussion of Our Church and Reforms.

Favorable accounts were received from Woodcock Academy, where an effort is being made to raise a \$30,000 endowment; from Puget Sound Academy and especially from Whitman College, which, with better equipment—an increase of \$50,000 in its endowment, a new ladies' dormitory (Reynolds Hall), an enlarged teaching force and a deepened Christian spirit—enters upon the most hopeful year in its history.

In harmony, good fellowship, the uniformly good tone of discussions and papers, and in spiritual power, the association ranks unusually high. It was voted to hold, hereafter, a session, or if possible a whole day, for a Quiet Hour or retreat for prayer and Bible study.

A. R.

## Wyoming

Cheyenne is in one corner of a state containing 100,000 square miles and 90,000 people, with only three or four lines of railroad winding through the valleys among the mountains. When the State Association met with First Church, Oct. 24-26, attendants had to travel from 200 to 1,500 miles. Yet ten of the thirteen churches were represented.

Continued on page 764

## PAGE'S NEW PUBLICATIONS

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Whitman College enrolled 300 students this year, twenty-three of whom are Freshmen, the total gain in membership over last year is about twenty per cent.

## Meetings and Events to Come

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING, Pilgrim Hall, Nov. 24, 10.30 A. M. Speaker, Prof. George Wright; subject to be announced.

SUFFOLK NORTH ASSOCIATION, Nov. 25, with Rev. M. Angelo Dougherty, 77 Lake View Avenue, Cambridge.

## Marriages

*The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.*

BILLINGS—NICHOLS—In Malden, Nov. 5, by Rev. Edwin Smith of Andover. Edward B. Billings of Lynn and Mrs. Delphine P. Nichols of Malden.

WILLIAMS—COCHRAN—In Cambridge, O., Nov. 6, Rev. C. H. Williams of Wood Memorial Church, Cambridge, Mass., and Lena G. Cochran of Cambridge, O.

## Deaths

*The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.*

FLEMING—In Malone, N. Y., Oct. 26, Mary Fleming, daughter of the late Rev. Archibald Fleming, formerly of Vermont.

HAWLEY—In W. Hartford, Ct., Deacon Henry D. Hawley.

WARREN—In Framingham, Oct. 28, Edwin H. Warren, aged 91 yrs.

MRS. FREDERICK ALVORD

Susan Gridley Ely, wife of Rev. Frederick Alvord of Newton Center, died at Monson, Nov. 3, aged seventy-three years.

She was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ellis, when taken ill with pneumonia. She was the youngest daughter of Rev. Alfred Ely, D. D., more than sixty years prior of the Congregational church in Monson. A few days before her death she and her husband celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of their marriage.

Mrs. Alvord was a woman of winning personality, judicious, a model of Christian deportment, a true helpmeet of her husband, never speaking ill of any one, tolerant and kind to all, but especially to the sick and the suffering, a friend of the needy, deeply interested in all mission work, especially foreign, a woman of many virtues, a true wife and mother, of whom "none spoke but to praise."

Quietly she served the Master on earth until called to larger service on high. During the last year of her life her Christian character showed more rapid growth, as if in preparation for her departure.

Her husband and six children survive: Susan Ely, wife of the late Willis D. Leland, pastor of the Pawtucket Church, Lowell; Alfred Ely and Ralph Flynt, Newton Center; Andrew Porter, New York; Martha Clark, wife of Dr. F. W. Ellis, Monson; and Grace Brewster, Newton Center.

MRS. ANNA S. BUTLER

Mrs. Anna S. Butler, widow of Mr. John A. Butler, and sister of the late Mr. Harvey D. Parker and a resident of Chelsea for over fifty years, died at her home, 1 George Street, Thursday morning, Nov. 6. Mrs. Butler was born at Andover, Mass., Jan. 18, 1820, and came to Boston when quite young. She early joined the Salem Street Church, being converted under Rev. Lyman Beecher, and was the leader of the choir, having a fine contralto voice. She came to Chelsea with her parents a few years later.

In February, 1850, she was married to Mr. John A. Butler and went with him to Natal, South Africa, where Mr. Butler was in charge of the mission, prior to the American Board. Mr. Butler lost his health there and returned to Chelsea, after an absence of only four years, which were filled with faithful, earnest work among the Zulus. She has been an invalid for many years. Mrs. Butler was a devoted Christian, and most conscientious in all her life. At her death she was a member of the First Congregational Church. A daughter, Miss Mary B. Butler, a son, Mr. Albert Butler of the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, and four grandchildren survive her.

**THE NEED OF A DINING TABLE.**—In another column of this paper one of our advertisers (the Paine Furniture Company) calls attention to the fact that, as we came from English stock, we can scarcely lay too great emphasis on the selection of a dinner table. The point is well taken, and its importance is attested by the enormous assortment of over 100 styles of these tables now on exhibition at the Canal Street warerooms of this house.

**HARVARD-YALE EXCURSION TICKETS.** \$8 FOR ROUND TRIP IN PARLOR CARS, VIA BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.—Excursion tickets for the Harvard-Yale football game, New Haven, Nov. 22, on sale at 366 Washington Street, and 1336 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, at \$8 for the round trip, via Springfield line, including seat in parlor car in each direction. Early applications for tickets are desirable in order to secure the best accommodations and to avoid the rush for seats.

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The practical and ethical character of these expository addresses is as marked as their religious and devotional spirit.

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The qualities of hard practical sense, adaptation of means to ends, spiritual uplift and attention to details, which have given the author success, shine in these brief and helpful talks.

**Christian of To-day, The.** Studies in modern problems. George Albert Coe. \$1.50 net.

Continues the author's psychological studies applied to religion as presented in his former work on "The Spiritual Life."

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A strong, helpful, comprehensive book, which deals with the whole fundamental principle and conduct of life.

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A collection of the author's shorter essays, giving his view on some of the questions of modern life.

**Faith and Character.** Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D. 75 cts. net.

The simple announcement of studies in character building by Dr. Hillis argues one of his best efforts, for his chosen line of work is distinctly in the direction of the development of character.

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**Lux Christi: An Outline Study of India.** Caroline A. Mason. Cloth, 50 cts. net; paper, 30 cts. net.

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**Preaching in the New Age.** A. J. Lyman, D. D. 75 cts. net.

In spiritual uplift, impulse to consecration and practical helpfulness these lectures will take high rank among our books on preaching.

**Primitive Semitic Religion To-day.** Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss. \$2.00 net.

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**Progress of Dogma, The.** James Orr, D. D. \$1.75; \$1.32 net, \$1.45 postpaid.

**Quest of Happiness, The.** Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D. In press.

**Religion of a Mature Mind, The.** Prof. George A. Coe. \$1.35 net.

The keynote of this book is its declaration that the heart of modern man is hungry for a fresh, original experience of the divine.

**Representative Men of the Bible, The.** George M. Weston. \$1.75.

Seeks to portray the men of the Bible who represent phases of humanity irrespective of place and time.

**Sermon on the Mount, The.** Benjamin W. Bacon, D. D. \$1.00 net.

A popular study of the subject from the viewpoint of modern criticism.

**Social Salvation.** Washington Gladden, D. D. \$1.00 net.

Contains wise counsels from a great-hearted, level-headed reformer.

**Some Ethical Phases of the Labor Question.** Carroll D. Wright. \$1.00 net.

The collection constitutes a concrete illustration of the application of moral elements to some of the important sociological questions of the day.

**Teacher's Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles.** F. N. Peioubet, D. D. \$1.50; \$1.10 net \$1.25 postpaid.

A valuable, practical commentary.

**Theology and the Social Consciousness.** Prof. Henry C. King. \$1.25 net.

A thoroughgoing treatment of the profoundly interesting phenomenon, more and more insistently demanding attention, of the social consciousness.

**Through Science to Faith.** Newman Smith, D. D. \$1.50 net.

The keynote of the book is, "We are to discover the method of revelation in the nature process itself."

## Some of the Most Important Books of the Past Year—Continued

### FICTION AND MISCELLANY

Books indicated by a \* we recommend as suitable for Sunday school libraries.

**Americans in Process.** Robert A. Woods. \$1.50 net.

It is a book full of intimate knowledge of its subject, for it is based upon long and intelligent study.

\* **Aunt Abby's Neighbors.** Annie Sloston Trumbull. \$1.00; 75 cts. net, 85 cts. postpaid.

The story provokes a smile, but there is eternal seriousness behind it.

**Barbara Ladd.** Charles G. D. Roberts. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

A story of the Revolution and the days that ushered it; yet the din of war and the clash of arms are subordinate to the love story and the wayward, winsome heroine, fair Mistress Barbara.

**Blue Flower, The.** Henry van Dyke. \$1.50; \$1.10 net, \$1.20 postpaid.

Stories of the search for happiness, told in a quaint language of King Arthur's time.

**Captain Macklin.** Richard Harding Davis. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

**Confessions of a Wife.** Mary Adams. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

One of the most unusual and striking pieces of writing.

**Danny, Alfred Ollivant.** \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

This new story is in a very different vein from "Bob, Son of Battle," though the dog is still the central character. The main figures are the grim old Laird, the last of the "stark Heriots," his fascinating child-wife and Danny, "gray knight" and idol of the mistress as well as of the retainers.

**Diary of a Goose Girl, The.** Kate Douglas Wiggin. \$1.00; 75 cts. net, 85 cts. postpaid.

A book which in its humor and literary skill will give much pleasure.

**Donovan Pasha and Some People of Egypt.** Sir Gilbert Parker. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

**Fortunes of Oliver Horn, The.** F. Hopkinson Smith. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

Its charming character delineations, its rollicking sketches of youthful reminiscences and its mellow atmosphere are full of warmth and life; while its characters, especially the Southern ones, find a place quickly in one's heart.

**Gabriel Tolliver.** Joel Chandler Harris. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

The scene of Mr. Harris's charming romance is laid in Georgia, in the troublous period of reconstruction.

\* **Glengarry School Days.** Ralph Connor. \$1.25; 94 cts. net, \$1.05 postpaid.

In these stories of the school days of Glengarry he is at his best, for while dealing with a younger life he must of necessity introduce the full—too minute details of the school teacher, the old school, whose summers are spent on the farm and many other fascinating personalities, all of the woods and out of doors, and all delineated in faithful character by Ralph Connor. This contains the sketches recently printed in *The Congregationalist*.

**Intrusions of Peggy, The.** Anthony Hope. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

It is a story of life today in London, dealing with the adventures and love affairs of a most charming, ingenuous and interesting young woman.

**Janet Ward.** Margaret Sangster. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

A story of college life and work among the mountain whites.

**Kindred of the Wild, The.** C. G. D. Roberts. \$2.00 net.

These stories are vital with wild life, which few see and fewer observe with sympathy.

**Literature and Life.** William Dean Howells. \$2.25 net.

In this new volume he sets forth his views on general subjects, mingling with them much of entertaining reminiscence and comment on men and things, literary and otherwise.

**Little White Bird, The.** J. M. Barrie. \$1.50; \$1.10 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

A tender, fanciful and poetic story.

\* **My Dogs in the Northland.** Egerton R. Young. \$1.25 net; \$1.40 postpaid.

Experience with Eskimo and St. Bernard dogs, covering years of sledge travel in the frozen wilds. Terrible perils, wonderful escapes and sudden emergencies mix with the most comical situations.

**Napoleon Jackson.** Ruth McEnery Stuart. \$1.00; 75 cts. net, 85 cts. postpaid.

The hero of this story, "The Gentleman of the Plush Rocker," is unable to work because he has been "marked for rest," so his good-natured wife assumes the rôle of provider.

**Ranson's Folly.** Richard Harding Davis. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.  
Short stories by a popular writer.

**Sea Turn and Other Matters.** A. Thomas Bailey Aldrich. \$1.25; 94 cts. net, \$1.05 postpaid.

In this new collection of short stories the author's fancy sweeps over many lands. There is also a very wide emotional range, although the characteristic mood of the stories is cheerful, as is typical of Mr. Aldrich's writings.

**Simple Life, A.** Charles Wagner. \$1.25; 94 cts. net, \$1.05 postpaid.

A plea for simple needs, simple words, simple deeds. Sun-dials and Roses of Yesterday. Alice Morse Earle. \$2.00 net.

A revelation of the marvels of sentiment and service associated with roses and dials.

**Tangled up in Beulah Land.** "J. P. M." \$1.50 net.

Contains, besides many of the characters of "Journey to Nature," Polly, who is the heroine of this delightful tale; an adorable damsel and in herself sufficient "reason for existence" for any book.

**Those Black Diamond Men.** William F. Gibbons. \$1.50; \$1.10 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

His book strikes the whole gamut of the miner's life—its hard toil, its domestic joys and sorrows, its privations, its debauchery and sin, its powers of sacrifice, its heroism.

**Two Vanrevels, The.** Booth Tarkington. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

This story of Indiana life in the late Forties combines the virility of "The Gentleman from Indiana" with the charm of "Monsieur Beaucaire."

**Valley of Decision, The.** Edith Wharton. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

A beautiful piece of workmanship. The scene of the story is Italy, and the date is early in the last century.

**Virginian, The.** Owen Wister. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

Gives us a page of Wyoming history that the reader will not soon forget. By all odds, one of the strongest of recent novels.

**Vultures, The.** Henry Seton Merriman. \$1.50; \$1.10 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

"The Vultures" is a tale of intrigue and plot in which the noble qualities of the men who are called "Vultures" are evoked by the great soul of the Princess Wanda.

**Waleman's Wife, A.** F. T. Bullen. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

**Winslow Plain.** Sarah P. McLean Greene. \$1.50; \$1.10 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

The main interest centers in young Patience Haskell, the sweetest, most womanly heroine Mrs. Greene has ever portrayed, in her lover, Percy Knight, and in the boy Timmins.

**Works and Days.** Hamilton Wright Mabie. \$1.00 net.

Interprets the commonest things in nature and life.

### JUVENILES

The books in this list, almost without exception, are suitable for the modern Sunday school library.

**Behind the Line.** Ralph Henry Barbour. \$1.20 net.

A story of school and football.

**Book of Joyous Children, The.** James Whitcomb Riley. \$1.20 net.

The sweetness, grace, laughter and tenderness of his well-known poems are found to the full in this collection, every poem of which is new.

**Boys of Bunker Academy.** William O. Stoddard. \$1.00 net.

A bright, entertaining sketch of life at a boys' boarding school, telling of pranks and plays, of fun and frolic, of sports and games and good times generally.

**Captured Santa Claus, A.** Thomas Nelson Page. 75 cts.; 56 cts. net, 65 cts. postpaid.

This charming child story is presented specially as a holiday book.

**Champion, The.** Charles Egbert Craddock. \$1.20 net.

A story for boys, with an intensity of interest and an abundance of incident.

**Cruise of the Dazzler, The.** Jack London. \$1.00 net.

A boy runs away to sea, and wishes he had not; he finds, however, a good friend. A true sea story, with the dash of waves and the break of timbers.

**Dogtown.** Mabel Osgood Wright. \$1.50 net.

A book for all dog-lovers, and will interest their friends both old and young. Contains some chapters of the annals of the "Waddies" family, introduced in some of her previous stories.

**Emmy Lou: Her Book and Heart.** Mrs. George Madden Martin. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

In these stories Mrs. Martin has done two very notable things. First, she has created the most lovable little girl in contemporary fiction. Secondly, she has drawn the first faithful and sympathetic picture of American public school life.

**Five Little Peppers Abroad.** Margaret Sidney. \$1.10 net.

Margaret Sidney in this volume goes back to the time soon after the Peppers left the Little Brown House, when Kings and Peppers went abroad together.

**Indian Boyhood.** Charles A. Eastman. \$1.60 net.

The book is splendid reading for boys; it has also a real and large value for students of folklore and for race character. Some of the legends have a true, poetic charm. The author is an Indian.

**In the Days of Queen Elizabeth.** Eva March Tappan, Ph.D. 80 cts. net.

The third volume of the "Makers of England Series." The story of the early life of Queen Elizabeth leading on to her achievements as a monarch, and the glories of her age, is of equal interest with her preceding books.

**In Time with the Stars.** Thomas K. Beecher. 75 cts. net.

These parables constituted one of the characteristic features of Dr. Beecher's remarkable ministry. His cheer and wit flash through these rare gems, and they will be prized by all as classics.

**Just So Stories.** Rudyard Kipling. \$1.20 net.

These tales are as original and strike as new a vein for the younger generation as the "Jungle Books." Like those famous collections, too, they appeal almost as strongly to the grown-ups.

**Little Captive Lad, A.** Beulah Marie Dix. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

The story is of the Cromwellian times and of the son of a cavalier.

**Little Miss Oddity.** Amy E. Blanchard. 80 cts. net.

Having no companions but her brother, she makes playmates of her few plants and flowers. Human friends come soon, however, and at last she goes to live in the country, surrounded by the plants and flowers she loves so well.

**Loyal Lass, A.** Amy E. Blanchard. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

A story of the division of sympathy between father and son during the Niagara campaign of 1814. A little love theme running through the book adds to the enjoyment of the reader.

**Madge—A Girl in Earnest.** S. Jennie Smith. \$1.00 net.

Scorning the patronage of an aristocratic relative, she takes upon her strong young shoulders the problem of carrying along the family in an independent manner. Her bravely won success, in spite of the lions in her path, not the least of which was the fear of social disfavor felt by some of her family, forms an inspiring tale.

**Miss Muffet's Christmas Party.** Samuel M. Crothers. 85 cts. net.

A gathering of all the favorite heroes and heroines of juvenile literature into a story of irresistible attractions. It shows a quick sympathy with children's minds, and a rare capacity for sharing their fancies.

**Nathalie's Chum.** Anna Chapin Ray. \$1.20 net.

A new volume in the "Teddy Series." The McAlister clan play subordinate parts in the story, and one of them, Pheebe's son, divides with Nathalie's brother the right to the title rôle of "Nathalie's Chum."

**Pickett's Gap.** Homer Greene. \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

The underlying purpose of the story is to depict the final triumph of conscience over personal fear, and of paternal affection over the power of selfish pride.

**"Play Away!"** Willis Boyd Allen. 75 cts. net.

A story of the Boston Fire Department.

**Treasure of the Incas, The.** G. A. Henty. \$1.20 net.

A tale of adventure in Peru.

**Uncrowned Queen, An.** Mrs. Bernie Babcock. 75 cts. net.

A very princess among women, Miss Willard will ever remain an ideal woman in the minds and hearts of the women of two continents. Mrs. Babcock has written her life in a story form for young people.

**Unto the End.** "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden). \$1.50; \$1.12 net, \$1.25 postpaid.

The author gives her usual contrast between saints and sinners, and properly rewards the saint.

**What Girls Can Make and Do.** Lina and Adelina G. Beard. \$1.60 net.

A large and admirable collection of entirely new and original indoor and outdoor pastimes for American girls, fully and interestingly described.

**With Kitchener in the Soudan.** G. A. Henty. \$1.20 net.

A story of Athara and Omdurman.

**With the British Legion.** G. A. Henty. \$1.20

A story of the Carlist uprising of 1836.

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